

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

In This Number:

Immediate Acceptance?

March Future Trading Going Strong

The Feed Dealers Opportunity

Active Futures Should Be Months of Movement
and Demand

Seed Trade Rules Amended

Origin of Seeds to be Verified

Preventing Fires from Heating Feeds

Cost of Storing Corn in Crib

Clean out the Electric Motors

Copper Carbonate Controls Flag Smut

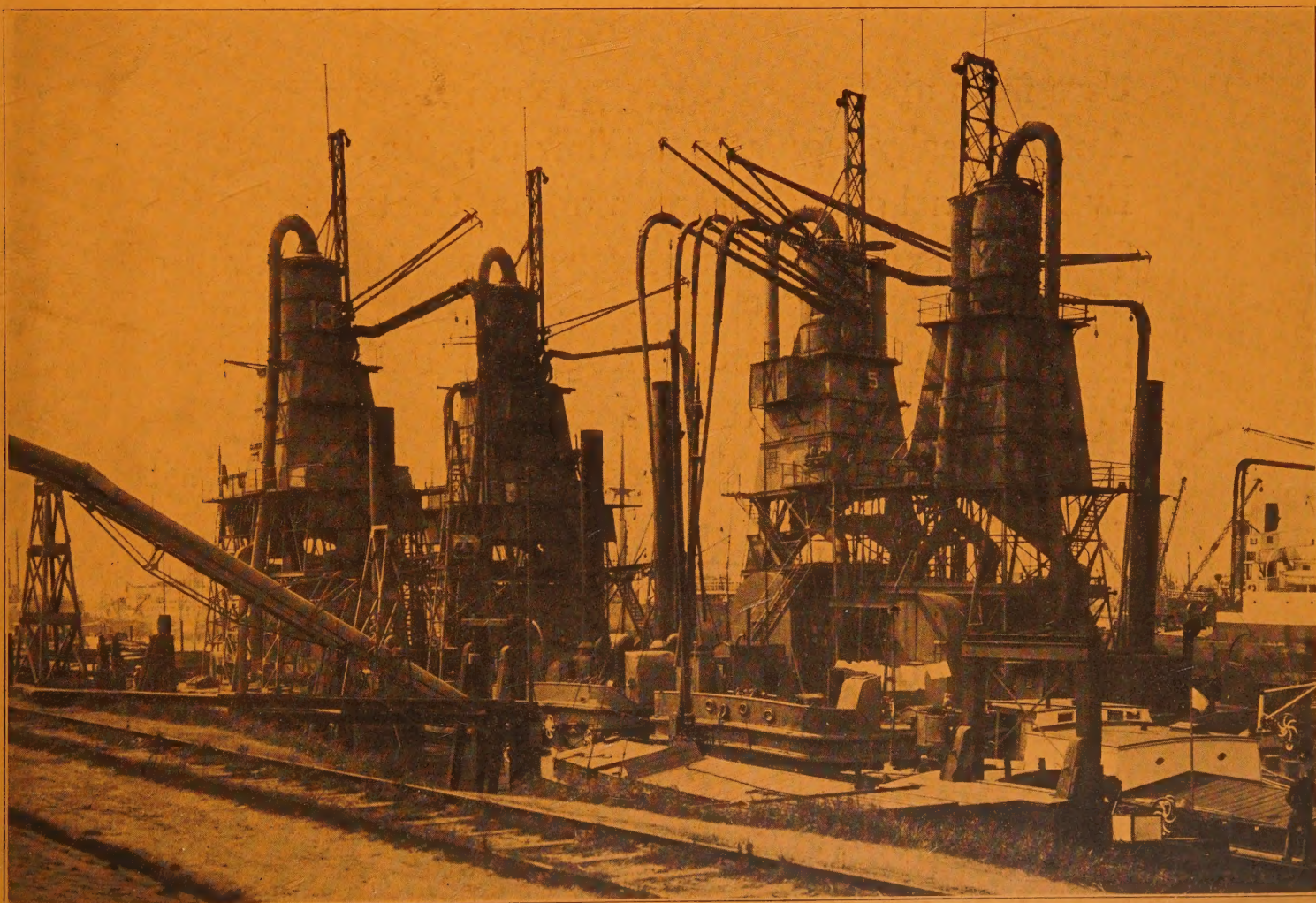
Mail Confirmation Cannot Alter Contract

Colorado Pool Gives Up the Ghost

Burning of Concrete Elevator at Laurens, Iowa

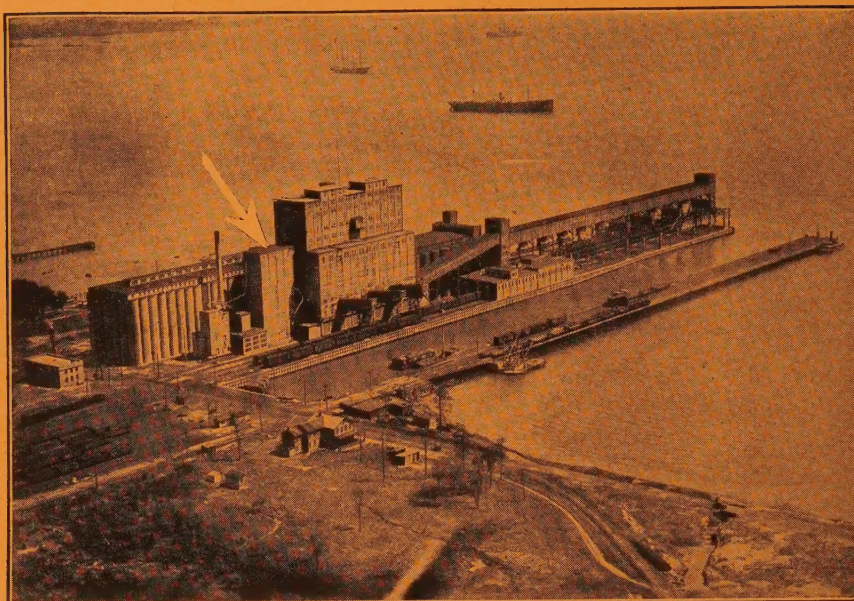
Streator District Dealers Condemn Storage
Practice

Reducing the Number of Surplus Elevators



Four Floating Pneumatic Grain Transfer Elevators in the Harbor of Rotterdam, Netherlands.

By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway.



Eight 500 bushel Morris Grain Driers

Morris *Dust Collecting* Automatic Grain Drier

Uses fresh air in both drier and cooler.

Automatically regulates the flow of grain.

Every kernel gets the same uniform treatment.

Strength of air current adjustable to provide maximum amount for any grain, light or heavy.

Removes and collects dust from drier building.

Prevents the danger of dust explosions and fire.

Only fresh air enters the drier house, ending the dust nuisance.

Detailed information gladly sent upon request.

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.

Minneapolis Minn.

Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Barefield Grain Co., grain, hay, field seeds.*
Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.*
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dlsrs.*
Hardeman-King Co., millers and grain dealers.
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.*

ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants.*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chambers of Commerce Members.
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.*
Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.*

BLUFFTON, IND.

Studebaker Grain & Seed Co., grain, hay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.
Hannon, Harry J., brokerage exclusively.
Leeson Grain Co., Inc., consignments.
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc., feed and grain.*

BUTLER, PENNA.

Klingler & Company, H. J., buckwheat and grain,
kiln-dried buckwheat flour.

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Wilder-Murrell Grain Co., track buyers grain and seeds.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.*
Chicago Grain & Salvage Co., salvage grain.
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris, grain commission.*
Dele & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Froedtert Grain & Mfg. Co., grain merchants.*
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Hoit & Co., Lowell commission, grain and seeds.
Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, stocks, bonds, grain, etc.
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.
McKenna & Strasser, commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Pope & Eckhardt Co., commission merchants.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Rural Grain Co., consignments.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*

CINCINNATI, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain merchants.*
DeMolet Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.*
Granger & Co., Dan. B., commission, grain and hay.*
Scholl Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millfeed, oil and c. s. meal.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*

COLUMBUS, O.

Smith & Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*
Dal-Tex Grain Co., stock and poultry feed.
Doggett Grain Co., wholesale grain.
Finley, W. H., wholesale grain broker.

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*

*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
Houlton Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.
Kearns Union M. & E. Co., millers, grain merchants.
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

Board of Trade Members.

Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments & futures.
Goffe & Carkner, Inc., grain commission merchants.
Isely Lbr. Co., The C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*

DES MOINES, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co., corn and oats.*
Lockwood, Lee, broker.

DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.

Caughy Co., Frank T., grain and field seeds.*
Blinn, Fred W., grain dealers.*

EMPORIA, KANS.

Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

ENID, OKLAHOMA.

Grain Exchange Members

Enid Terminal Elevator Co., public storage.*
Union Equity Exchange.

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Mulholland Grain Co., grain merchandisers.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Egly, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Bailey, Frank, corn, maize, oats, mill feeds.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage, consgmts.*
Claiborne, H. L., mgr. J. S. Bache & Co., futures.
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.
Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.
Federal Commission Co., brokers, consgmts.*
Gladney Grain Co., consignments.
Isbell Grain Co., grain merchants.
Kimball Milling Co., grain merchants, pub. storage.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.*
Ralston Purina Co. of Texas, fed.
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Tillery Grain & Com. Co., export, bkgm. consgmts.*
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds."
West Grain Co., consgmts., merchants, brokers.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*
Shaw, Thomas F., export grain.*

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.

GREEN BAY, WISC.

Calliari Brothers, grain, hay, mill feed.

GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Logan County Mfg. & Gr. Co., mchts., pub. storage.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Merchant Exchange Members.

American Maid Flour Mills, mlg. gr., exporters.
Beatty-Archer Co., grain brokers only.*
Downman Grain & Hay Co., E. C., gr., fd., hay.*
Rothschild Co. S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.*

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Goffe & Carkner, Inc., grain merchants, futures.
Midwest Grain Co., country run wheat.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.

Bingham Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.*
Hart-Malbucher Co., grain merchants.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Aylsworth Commission Co., grain commission.
Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, milo.*
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Davis-Hunt Grain Co., consignments, futures.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Denton Grain Co., Oliver, consignments.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co., consignments.
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Urdike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*
Wyandotte Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

LANSING, MICH.

Chatterton & Son, Mich. grain, hay, beans.*

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Cranston-Liggett Gr. & Fd. Co., grain, mxd. & m. fd.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.

Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain and millfeed.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.

Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., recvrs., shippers of grain.*
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Thomson Elevator Co., grain dealers.
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

McKINNEY, TEX.

Reinhardt & Co., wheat, corn, oats, maize.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Froedtert Grain & Mailing Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.*
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seldi, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*

NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.*

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The, grain, feed, bkg.
Jones & Co., M. E., buyers—quote us.*
Therrien, A. F., broker.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Jackson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Polson Grain Co., mill wheat specialists.
Scannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.
White Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.*
White-Richert Grain Co., coarse grain, field seeds.
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Uppike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., O. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*

PEORIA (Continued)

Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KAN.

Branson Co., Ted, corn, oats, kafir, hay.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr., hay, grain, seeds.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Dreyer Commission Co., feedingsuffs, grain, seeds.*
Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., shprs. of select milling wheat

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.*
Custenbolder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

TOLEDO, O.

Produce Exchange Members.

Churchill Grain & Seed Co., field seeds, popcorn.
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*
Kansas Terminal Elvtr. Co., zr. mchts., public storage.

WATERLOO, IOWA.

Waterloo Brokerage Co., brokers—grain & mill feed.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Adair Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.
Baker Grain Co., The A. F., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.
Blood Grain Co., I. H., receivers and shippers.
Brady Grain Co., consignments.
Craig Grain Co., The, grain merchants.
Kelly Grain Co., Edw., mlg. wheat a specialty.
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., general elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., whirs, gr. and seeds.*

*Members Grain Dealers National Association

Merchants Exchange
Members

ST. LOUIS

Merchants Exchange
Members

**MARTIN & KNOWLTON
GRAIN CO.**

SUCCESSORS TO
GOFFE & CARKNER CO.
Receivers and Shippers St. Louis, Mo.

PICKER & BEARDSLEY COMMISSION CO.

"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"

GRAIN, HAY, GRASS SEEDS, KAFIR, MILO

125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

—First in Enterprise!
—First in Advertising!
—First in Circulation!
—First in News!

The Grain Dealers Journal

Nanson Commission Co. GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN CO. St. Louis

Established 1877

New Orleans

Board of Trade
Members

PEORIA

Board of Trade
Members

P. B. and C. C. Miles

Established - 1875
Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois

Handling Grain on Commis-
sion Our Specialty

Turner-Hudnut Company

Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers

42-47 Board of Trade

Rumsey, Moore & Co.

Solicits Your Consignments

Board of Trade Peoria, Ill.

**W. W. DEWEY & SONS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

33-35 Board of Trade PEORIA, ILL.

There is no better time to adver-
tise than the present. Better
start before your competitor
Writethe JOURNAL today.

Board of Trade
Members

CHICAGO

Board of Trade
Members

Special Wire and Salesman Service

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

166 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

**WHEAT, CORN
OATS, RYE
BARLEY, SEED**

Rural Grain Co.

Solicits Your
CONSIGNMENTS
and GRAIN to ARRIVE

at
CHICAGO

58 Board of Trade
ST. LOUIS **PEORIA**
ERNEST V. MALTBY, Mgr.

CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.

Grain Commission

Board of Trade **CHICAGO**

*We want your business not later
—but today*

Especially Consignments
GRAINS ALL WAYS
McKENNA & STRASSER
60 Board of Trade, Chicago

Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris

Incorporated
Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago
GRAIN COMMISSION
*We Specialize in Hedging and Spreading Operations
Between Terminal Grain Markets*

CHICAGO GRAIN & SALVAGE CO.

Dealers in
Salvage Grain
Grain, Feeds, Etc.
WRITE OR WIRE
1911 N. Laramie Street **Chicago**

FROEDTERT GRAIN & MALTING COMPANY

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Operating Illinois Central Elevator "A"

Milwaukee, Winona **CHICAGO** Minneapolis, Red Wing

E. W. BAILEY & CO.

72 Board of Trade, **CHICAGO**
Commission Merchants
Receivers and Shippers of
GRAIN, SEEDS, PROVISIONS

RUMSEY & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Board of Trade **Chicago, Illinois**

J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.

Grain Merchants
111 W. Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Ill.

For Best Results Ship Your Grain and Seeds to

J. H. DOLE & COMPANY

RECEIVERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
327 South La Salle Street **CHICAGO, ILL.**

Clement Curtis & Co.

The Rookery Bldg., Chicago
Members of all principal Exchanges.
Private wire service to all leading cities
in this country.

JOHN E. BRENNAN & CO. GRAIN and SEEDS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

CHICAGO

Harris, Winthrop & Co.

11 Wall Street, New York
The Rookery, Chicago
GRAIN COMMISSION
Members of Principal Exchanges

LOGAN & BRYAN

1-2-5 BOARD OF TRADE **CHICAGO**
Branch Office, Congress Hotel
BROKERS
Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain, Copper
Sugar, Cotton Seed Oil, Provisions
Private Wires Atlantic to Pacific

Established Over Forty Years

Hulburd, Warren & Chand'er

208 S. La Salle St., Chicago
Stocks Bonds Grain Cotton

POPE & ECKHARDT CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

111 W. Jackson St.

Consignments and your offers of Grain To
Arrive will always receive close attention.

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the
following range of reductions of pounds to
bushels by fifty pound breaks.

| | | | |
|--------|-----------------|------|------------------|
| 20,000 | to 107,950 lbs. | to b | shels of 32 lbs. |
| 20,000 | " 74,950 | " | " 34 " |
| 20,000 | " 96,950 | " | " 48 " |
| 20,000 | " 118,950 | " | " 56 " |
| 20,000 | " 118,950 | " | " 60 " |

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. L non
ledger paper reinforced, bound in flexible kara-
tol with marginal index. Price \$2.50, weight
6 ozs.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle Street **CHICAGO, ILL.**

BARTLETT FRAZIER Co. GRAIN MERCHANTS

F. C. Austin Bldg.
CHICAGO

Corn Exchange
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange
Members

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.
RECEIVERS
Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK

LEESON GRAIN CO., INC.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Returns within 24 hours after grain is unloaded
We Solicit Your Consignments

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock and can make prompt delivery.

Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.50
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 3.00
Robinson's Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code..... 2.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....15.00
Riverside Flour Code, Improved, 6th Edition12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

"All Your Needs in Grain and Feeds"
SUNSET FEED AND GRAIN CO. Inc.
Chamber of Commerce :- Buffalo, N. Y.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Live Grain and Feed Accounts Solicited
BROKERAGE EXCLUSIVELY
HARRY J. HANNON
319 Chamber of Commerce Buffalo, New York

Produce Exchange
Members**NEW YORK**Produce Exchange
Members

L. W. FORBELL & CO.
Strictly Commission Merchants
Specialists in WHEAT, CORN, OATS
Consignments Solicited
340-342 Produce Exchange, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Buyers—Quote Us
M. B. JONES & CO.
Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.

Send Your Offerings to
The Abel-Whitman Co., Inc.
Grain — Feed — Brokerage
511 Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.

Grain and Hay
Exchange Members**PITTSBURGH**Grain and Hay
Exchange Members

HARPER GRAIN CO.
Wabash Building
Modern elevator facilities at your command.

JESSE C. STEWART CO.
GRAIN and FEED
Own and Operate the
IRON CITY GRAIN ELEVATOR
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Branch Office at Clarksburg, W. Va.

ESTABLISHED 1872
R. S. McCAGUE, Ltd.
Receivers and Shippers
Corn, Oats, Hay and Mill Feed
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Produce Exchange
Members**TOLEDO**Produce Exchange
Members

J. F. ZAHM & CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO
Your consignments and orders for future solicited in either
GRAIN OR SEEDS
TOLEDO OR CHICAGO

SOUTHWORTH'S WEEKLY REVIEW
Covers GRAIN, SEED AND COTTON
It is FREE to all within our business range
SOUTHWORTH & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO

JOHN WICKENHISER & CO.
Wholesale Grain Dealers
TOLEDO, OHIO
We make track bids and quote delivered prices. Solicit Consignments of Grain and Clover Seed. Members Toledo Produce Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members

HALLET & CAREY CO.
Grain Merchants
Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

CEREAL GRADING COMPANY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
GRAIN
We Buy, Sell, Store and Ship all Kinds of Grain, Choice Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Expert Buyers.
Own and Operate Elevator "L"

Fraser-Smith Co.
GRAIN
Minneapolis - Milwaukee Cedar Rapids

CORN - OATS - BARLEY - RYE
For Prompt Shipment in any Quantity
The VAN DUSEN-HARRINGTON CO.
MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

It is the returns from advertising that permits the maximum of service to our readers. Please specify the **Grain Dealers Journal** when writing an advertiser.

DENVER

Grain shippers who are anxious to get the most from their grain will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the Denver market. After a thorough investigation it is a known fact that it will receive your

shipments. Any of the Grain Exchange members listed below will be glad to give you any information you may desire. Better still—ship at least one car to any of them and be convinced.

Houlton Grain Co.

Wholesale Grain.
Get in touch with us.

Farmers Union Mfg. & Elev. Co.

Millers and Grain Merchants.
38th and Wynkoop Sts.

O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.

Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain.

The Conley-Ross Grain Co.

Wholesale Grain.

The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.

Grain, Hay, Beans.

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.

Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

Grain Exchange
Members

OMAHA

Grain Exchange
Members

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley
RECEIVERS and SHIPPERS

UPDIKE GRAIN CORPORATION

Elevator Capacity 4,600,000 Bushels
CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY OMAHA DES MOINES—SIOUX FALLS—LINCOLN

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY

OMAHA

Receivers and Shippers

GRAIN

Consignments Solicited

Board of Trade
Members

KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade
Members

Handling
Consignments
and Futures
49 Years

B. C. Christopher & Co.

KANSAS CITY MO.

Buyers and
Shippers Kaffir,
Feterita, Milo
Maize, Mill Feed

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.

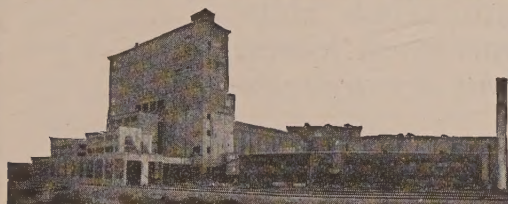
Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

Operating

SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"

6 000,000 Bushels

Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.



Buyers—Sellers

WHEAT . CORN
OATS . BARLEY
CONSIGNMENTS
MILL ORDERS

UHLMANN GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade - - Kansas City
87 Board of Trade - - Chicago
N. P. Anderson Bldg. - Fort Worth, Tex.
Produce Exchange - New York City
Operators of Katy Elevator, 2,300,000
bushels capacity, at Kansas City

WHEAT
and
OATS

NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Norris Elevator—Murray Elevator

CORN
and
BARLEY

CONSIGN

ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.
Kansas City

A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.

Grain Commission

Mill Orders a Specialty

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A

SHANNON GRAIN COMPANY

CONSIGNMENTS

1124 Board of Trade

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated

Operating Alton Elevator

CONSIGNMENTS

Future orders executed in all markets

1407-10 Board of Trade, Kansas City

Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Pratt, Kans.

SCOULAR BISHOP GRAIN CO.
Kansas City CONSIGNMENTS Omaha

Chamber of Commerce
Members

CINCINNATI

Chamber of Commerce
Members

SCHOLL GRAIN CO.
Grain Merchants

THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.

RECEIVERS @ SHIPPERS

STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHELS

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

E. A. Grubbs Grain Co.
Milling Wheat Corn Oats
Wire for Prices
Greenville - Ohio

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.
Successors to
Chas. England & Co., Inc.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

STANDARD COMMISSION CO.
BROKERS
Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients
EXCHANGE BUILDING MEMPHIS

GORDON GRAIN CO.

CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS
ST. JOSEPH, MO

**Mention
This
Journal** When you write to
any of our Adver-
tisers; you'll get a
prompt reply.

When You Ship Grain, Do YOU Bear the Losses for Leakage, Theft or Errors at Destination?

Many, many times a shipment is reported
short for one of the above reasons, and
the shipper must stand the loss.

But, with a Richardson Automatic Grain Ship-
ping Scale you are protected against such losses,
*because you then know YOUR weights are accurate
and right!*

Install a Richardson now and enjoy the protec-
tion against shortages.

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

Wichita

Boston

Minneapolis

Pittsburgh

New York

Los Angeles

Omaha

Gulfport

Chicago

DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the
progressive grain elevator men of the entire
country by advertising in the Grain Dealers
Journal. It reaches them twice each month.

EHRSAM GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

For Repairs, Replacements, New Installations

To secure grain elevator equipment of proven quality, it is best to order from "Ehrsam". The "Ehrsam" line of elevator equipment is complete and large stocks make prompt shipment possible. "Ehrsam" equipment is recognized as a leader and is now in use in a big majority of the elevators throughout the country.

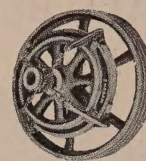
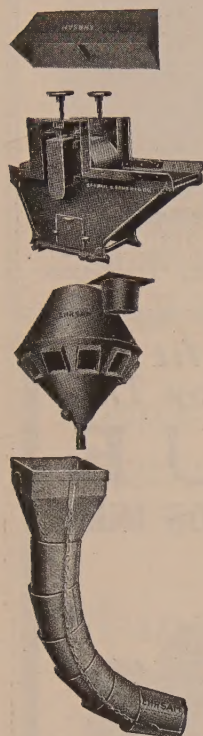
OVER 50 YEARS SPECIALIZATION

Over 40 years of specialization in the manufacture of grain elevator equipment makes "Ehrsam" equipment the most economical, efficient and dependable possible to obtain. Many elevators deal entirely with "Ehrsam"—and have found it to their advantage.

CATALOG SENT ON REQUEST

J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MFG. CO.
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

Manufacturers of Machinery for Flour Mills; Grain Elevators; Cement Plaster Mills; Salt Plants; Coal Handling and Rock Crushing Systems; Fertilizer Factories; Power Transmission, Elevating and Conveying Equipment.



Receiving and Shipping Set of Grain Books

Grain Scale Book Size of page, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This indexed receiving book is designed to meet the needs of dealers who want something better than the ordinary. Separate pages are given to each farmer and all are indexed so that their accounts may be instantly located. If so desired, it can be used as a grain journal, the two "L. F." columns providing for posting both debits and credits and entering the numbers of the ledger pages.

The book contains 252 numbered pages of high grade heavy linen ledger paper, each ruled for 41 wagon loads, thus having room for 10,332 loads, in addition to a 28-page index. Together with "Grain Shipping Ledger" it forms a complete set of books of high grade.

This book is bound in heavy red keratol back and corners with black cloth sides, and its name is stamped in gold leaf on the front cover. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75. Weight, 6 lbs.

Grain Shipping Ledger. Size of page, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The Grain Shipping Ledger is the best shipping book money can buy, giving complete information regarding each shipment and the returns therefrom. Left hand pages show complete records of each shipment, while corresponding lines on right hand pages show details of the "Returns."

Each book contains 100 double pages of heavy linen ledger paper and a 16-page index, thus affording ample space for a large number of accounts. Each page is ruled for 50 entries, giving a total capacity of 5,000 cars to the book.

This double page form, combined with "Grain Scale Book" makes an excellent set of books for country dealers who want high grade material and workmanship as well as practical convenience. It is cloth bound with black keratol back and corners. "Grain Shipping Ledger" is stamped in gold leaf on front cover. Order Form 24. Price \$4.25. Weight, 5 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

MOHAWK



RUBBER BELTING

For many years the Standard Belting for elevators.

Specify this belting when contracting to build or remodel.

Demand it when ordering direct.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber-Mfg. Co.

301 W. Randolph St.

CHICAGO

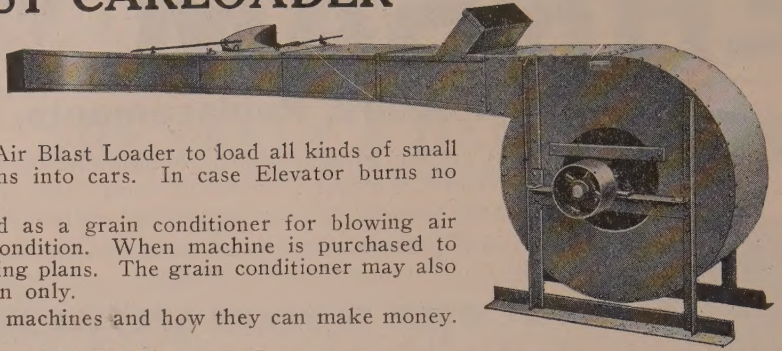
New York Boston Philadelphia San Francisco Seattle

THE BOSS AIR BLAST CARLOADER

Will load grain cars from your Elevator without scooping in the car, both ends of the car being loaded at the same time. The machine will not injure the grain because it does not pass through the fan. It will clean and raise the grade. We also build Portable Air Blast Loader to load all kinds of small grain, ear corn, cobs, etc., direct from wagons into cars. In case Elevator burns no time is lost.

The Boss Air Blast Loader can also be used as a grain conditioner for blowing air through bins to cool and keep the grain in condition. When machine is purchased to serve this dual purpose we will furnish installing plans. The grain conditioner may also be installed for cooling and conditioning grain only.

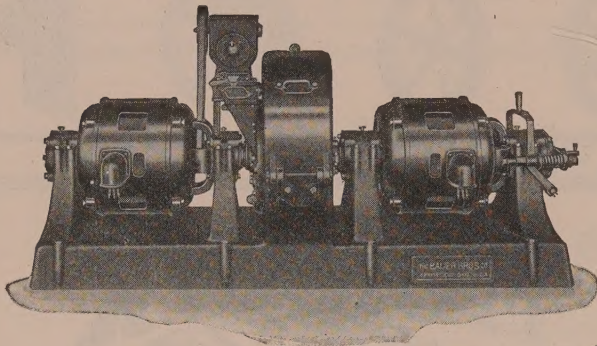
Write for illustrated Catalog E. showing these machines and how they can make money.



MAROA MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. G, Maroa, Illinois

THE *Bauer* MILL

BALL BEARING



Belt or Motor Driven, Seven Sizes
 Alemite Lubrication
 Suspended Motor Construction
 Feeder, Ball Bearing and Noiseless
 Ammeter with All Motor Mills
 Automatic Quick Release. Pressure Relief Springs
 with Adjustable Tension

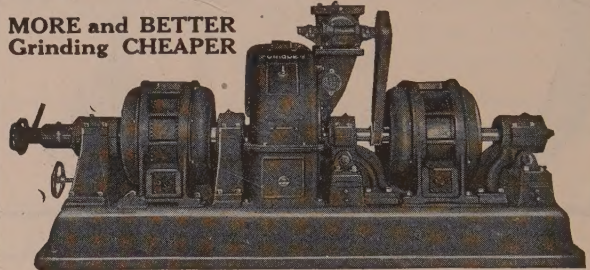
Write for catalog

THE BAUER BROS. CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

*For Greatest Profit In
 Feed Grinding, Employ The*

UNIQUE BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

**MORE and BETTER
 Grinding CHEAPER**



The patented curved arm runnerhead admits of producing a greater volume of grinding.

The tramming device insures uniformity of products at all times.

The improved grinding plates—the high grade ball bearings—and the general substantial construction insure that this increased amount of uniform grinding will be done at the lowest possible cost for general maintenance.

We shall be glad to send you complete description on request. Write us.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 Robinson Bldg.

MUNCY, PA.

CHICAGO OFFICE—222 W. ADAMS STREET

**“Eureka - Invincible” Grain & Seed Cleaners
 and Feed Manufacturing Equipment**

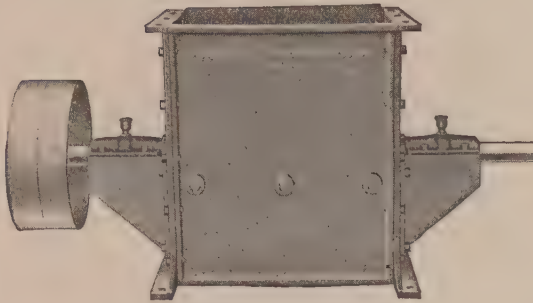


S. HOWES CO., Inc.

**INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
 SILVER CREEK, N.Y.**



“EUREKA” - “INVINCIBLE” GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY



MUNSON HORIZONTAL EAR CORN CRUSHER

Simple to install and operate.
Large capacity per horsepower.
Moderate price.

Munson Mill Machinery Co., Inc.

Established 1825

Representatives: F. J. Conrad, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

"From my experience with the Munson crusher, I would not hesitate to recommend it above all others, regardless of style, price or size."

Could anyone say more than this New Jersey miller?

Catalog describing the crusher in detail gladly sent on request.

Munson
Mill
Machinery
Co.
Utica, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Without obligation tell us why the Munson Ear Corn Crusher leads.

Name

Address

G D 8-27

FOR MORE
PROFITS

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

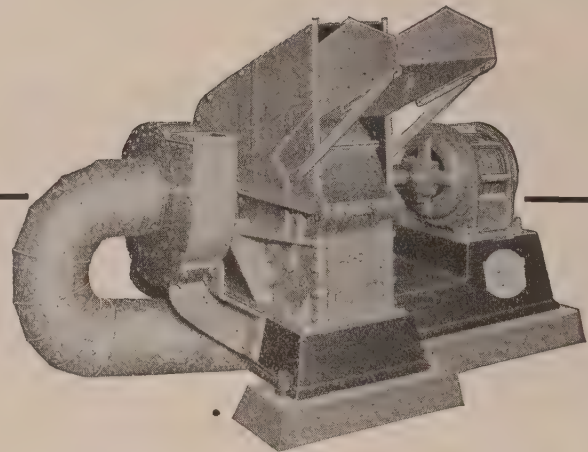
to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Account Books | Lubricating System |
| Agricultural Gypsum | Magnetic Separator |
| Attrition Mill | Manlift |
| Bag Closing Machine | Moisture Tester |
| Bags and Burlap | Mustard Seed Separator |
| Bearings { Roller | Oat Bleachers and Purifiers |
| { Ball | Oat Clipper |
| Beltting | Pneumatic Conveying Equipment |
| Bin Thermometer | Portable Elevator |
| Boots | { Oil Engine |
| Buckets | { Gas Engine |
| Car Liners | { Motors |
| Car Loader | Power Shovel |
| Car Mover | Radio Equipment |
| Car Seals | Railroad Claim Books |
| Cipher Codes | Rat or Weevil Exterminator |
| Claim (R. R.) Collection | Renewable Fuse |
| Clover Huller | Safety Steel Sash |
| Coal Conveyor | Sample Envelopes |
| Corn Cracker | Scales |
| Conveying Machinery | Scale Tickets |
| Distributor | Scarifying Machine |
| Dockage Tester | Screw Conveyor |
| Dump | Self-Contained Flour Mill |
| Dust Collector | Separator |
| Dust Protector | Sheller |
| Elevator Brushes | Siding-Roofing { Asbestos |
| Elevator Leg | { Steel or Zinc |
| Elevator Paint | Silent Chain Drive |
| Feed Mill | Smut Remover |
| Fire Barrels | Speed Reduction Units |
| Fire Extinguishers | Sputting |
| Friction Clutch | Storage Tanks |
| Grain Cleaner | Sulphur |
| Grain Driers | Testing Apparatus |
| Grain Tables | Transmission Machinery |
| Leg Backstop | Transmission Rope |
| Lightning Rods | Waterproofing (Cement) |

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago



The New GRUENDLER Whirl Beater is thoroughly a WORLD BEATER

in capacity and highest quality of feed.

Ball Bearing throughout, slow speed in operation, mounted on solid base and furnished with ear corn and grain feeder, whenever desired.

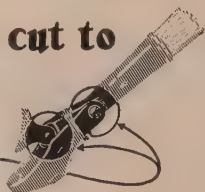
If you are grinding for farmers, this mill is unequalled for changing from one fineness to another. No waiting around all day to have a load of feed ground. The product is always uniform. Our guarantee, 100 lbs. per kilowatt of juice.

Write for full particulars

Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
1103 Landreth Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

lost motion cut to a minimum

— only two movable joints —



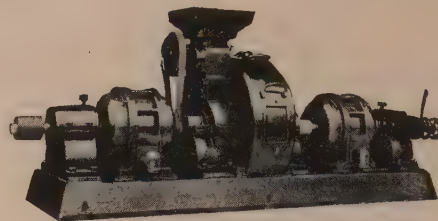
As the movable joints of a car mover wear, speed and power is taken up by play.

The New Badger Car Mover has the least possible number of joints—only two—giving the most efficient service over the longest period of wear.

The New Badger shifts loaded or unloaded cars quickly and easily with a saving of both time and money.

The Advance Car Mover Co.
Appleton, Wis.

New Badger
car movers
"SLIP PROOF"



THE Calculating Operators will analyze the merits of these sterling feed grinders before placing their requirements.

Diamond Huller Company
WINONA, MINNESOTA

Leaky Cars

You Know What They Cost

Kennedy Car Liners

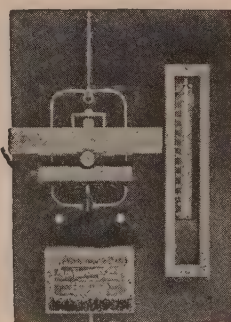
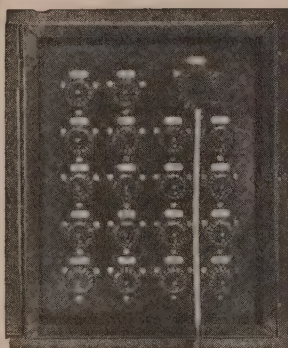
SOLVE THIS PROBLEM

Prevent Leakage of Grain In Transit

NO WASTE — EFFECTIVE
INEXPENSIVE — EASILY INSTALLED

We Have Car Liners to Take Care of All Cases of Bad Order Cars
Inquiries for Details Invited.

The Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co.
Shelbyville—Indiana
Canadian Plant At Woodstock, Ont.



The "ZELENY" Protects Your Grain

It is a simple device for testing the condition of grain stored in bins or tanks, by giving at all times the accurate temperature of the grain, not merely at the bottom and the top of the bins, but at intervals of five feet up through the bins. It saves you money by eliminating unnecessary turning of grain, which entails shrinkage, time, labor, power and wear on machinery; prevents bin-burned grain; increases working capacity of plants by saving time.

Further data will be furnished on request.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.
542 S. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

A Few
Zeleny
Installations

Cargill Grain Co.
Pillsbury Flour Mills
Bartlett Frasier Co.
Updike Grain Co.
Armour Grain Co.
Larabee Flour Mills
New Orleans Public Elevator
Maney Milling Co.
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.
Red Star Milling Co.

U MAY

find a grain elevator to your liking in the "Elevators for Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.; but, if you do not, you can surely find what you want by telling our readers your wishes thru our "Elevators Wanted" columns and thereby learn of some rare bargains which are not now advertised.

IMPORTANT

ANNOUNCING

IMPORTANT

HYATT ROLLER BEARING WESTERN SHELLERS AND CLEANERS AND LINE SHAFT EQUIPMENT



HYATT ROLLER BEARING
—PILLOW BLOCK—

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR GIVING COMPLETE DATA

UNION IRON WORKS, DECATUR, ILL.

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer."

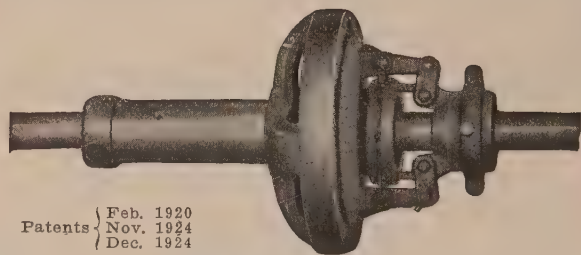
Form 19GT Duplicating (250 pages) \$1.50

Form 19GT Triplicating (375 pages) 2.00

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



THE BEYL

Maximum Power—Minimum Cost

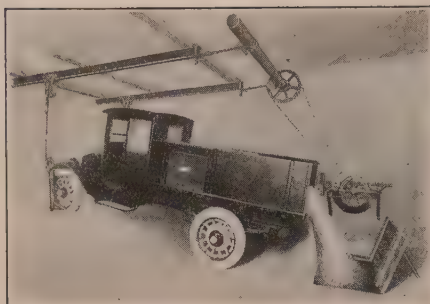
The Beyl is the most popular Clutch of today. Why? Because every owner is a Booster. One Beyl Clutch in a new field resells itself many times.

The New Beyl with its Hyatt Industrial Roller Bearing Sleeve is described in "Motorize Correctly." Write us for your copy. It tells how the Northwest is now eliminating Friction and Fire Hazards. The method is thoroughly endorsed by every Insurance Company interested in an elevator.

Link Belt Supply Co.

Minneapolis - Minnesota

*Manufacturers of Hyatt Equipped
Grain Elevator Transmission*



McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump

TWO-HORSE-POWER is sufficient for all requirements. Always ready to go when power is applied.

If power is not available it can be operated by hand.

No use of big, clumsy dump door as dump is adjustable to all length vehicles.

Operated from a point where you can see the grain as it is dumped. Simple and easily installed.

By extending track you can dump into any number of dump doors.

Our attachment to front wheels of vehicle is simple and substantial, quickly attached and detached, and easily moved from one dump door to another.

Under control of the operator at all times.

A dump of this type will increase business. It is the most economical dump in first cost, installation cost, and power required.

Speedy in operation.

Durable and substantial.

Above all, satisfactory to operator and a Trade Getter.

Write for Full Particulars.

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade
Indianapolis, Ind.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector. \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples
and prices



INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Chas. J. Webb, Vice President
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



It PAYS to GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." *E. W. Watt, Jacobsburg, O.*

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.

N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

Shipping Notices Duplicating

are designed for use by grain country shippers in advising receivers of shipments, giving complete information regarding each car. The carbon copy remaining in the book gives shippers a ready reference for each load.

The form shows the grade, kind and weight of grain loaded into car—initials and number, with seal numbers, at..... station, on..... date; billed shipper's order, notify..... draft for \$..... made thru..... bank of..... to apply on sale of..... bushels made.....

Printed on white bond originals, perforated so they may be easily removed without tearing, and yellow manila duplicates. Bound in books of 50 sets with heavy hinged pressboard tops and binders board bottoms, size 5½x8½ inches and supplied with two sheets of carbon. Order Form No. 3. S. N. Price 75c. Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
915 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want to
buy, by using a

**Grain Dealers Journal
Want Ad.**

Do Not Take Chances

on verbal contracts for future delivery of the grain you are now purchasing. Mr. Farmer is very liable to forget them if the market should advance or his crop be a failure. Our Duplicating Grain Contracts will save you time, worry and money and should be used on every purchase.

They certify the Farmer "has sold Bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at on or before". They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

Put up in books of 100 sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains firmly bound in the book. Both sheets contain a printed form on the back for entering each load delivered on the contract. Check bound with 3 sheets of carbon. Order FORM 10 DC, Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.40. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Confirmation Blanks Simple-Complete-Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and keeps the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate and two sheets carbon bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5¼"x8¼".

Order Form 6 CB, Price 90 cts.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 S. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.



The Atlas Car Mover

The Car Mover With Power

When you put an Atlas under the wheels of a car there is never a question about moving it.

Compound Action Fully Guaranteed

The Best Car Mover on Earth

APPLETON CAR MOVER COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin



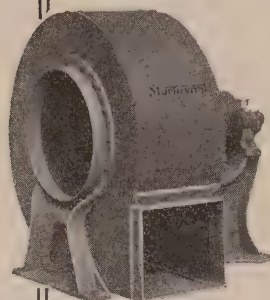
**Saves Your Men—
Saves Time—
Increases
Profits**

**Humphrey
Employees'
Elevator**

Write—
**HUMPHREY
ELEVATOR CO.**
900 Division St., Faribault, Minn.



*Sturtevant
Dust
Collector*



*Sturtevant Dust
Collecting Fan*

Sturtevant
(REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

Fans, Collectors and Systems

For over 60 years Sturtevant Dust Collecting Equipment has been unsurpassed in efficiency and economical operation. Its ideal performance under a multitude of varying conditions has made this equipment the choice of engineers specializing in grain elevator work.

Our catalog 291 has much valuable information on dust collecting equipment and systems. Send for it today.

B.F. STURTEVANT CO.

Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.

Chicago Office,
1092 Wrigley Bldg.

1720

**Sturtevant COLLECTING &
CONVEYING FANS & SYSTEMS**

Use Universal Grain Code

and reduce your telegraph tolls.

Prepared especially for the grain, millfeed and field seed trades.

It is arranged alphabetically and contains no ambiguities.

150 pages, size 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Bound in flexible leather, \$3.00; Board covers, \$1.50. Address Grain Dealers Journal, 309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.



Patented

Folwell-Sinks Form Lifting

Jacks and Steel Yokes

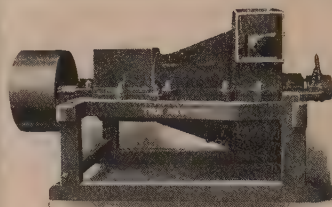
for Grain Elevator, Silo
and Coal Pit Construction

Write for literature and prices

Manufactured and Sold by

NELSON MACHINE CO.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.



SIDNEY

ROLLER-
BEARING
CORN
SHELLERS

SAFER TO OPERATE
INCREASED DURABILITY
DEMAND LESS ATTENTION
NEVER-ENDING LIFE
EVERY BEARING SELF-ALIGNING
YOUR POWER BILL REDUCED

DON'T WAIT—WRITE TODAY

Let our representative show you

The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

COMPLETE MILL and ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT
SIDNEY, OHIO

Successors to THE PHILLIP SMITH MFG. CO.



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard
equipment in better
grain elevators for
over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

2023-5 Lyndale Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.



HOTELS OF HOSPITALITY

In Omaha, Neb.—Hotel Fontenelle
350 Rooms—350 Baths

In Lincoln, Neb.—Hotel Lincoln
250 Rooms—200 Baths
\$1.50 to \$3.50

In Sioux City, Ia.—Hotel Martin
350 Rooms—300 Baths
\$1.75 to \$3.50

In Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hotel
Montrose
300 Rooms—250 Baths
\$1.50 to \$3.50

In Sioux Falls, S. D.—Hotel
Carpenter
175 Rooms—100 Baths
\$1.50 to \$3.50

*And ten others
Operated for your comfort by*

EPPLEY HOTELS CO.

*'Unchanging Rates are Posted in
Every Eppley Room'*

Railroad Claim Books

Our Improved Railroad Claim Books are designed especially to expedite the collection of grain, seeds and feed claims. They facilitate the filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures the prompt attention of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

" B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit

" C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

" D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

" E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon. You tear out the original to send to the claim agent, and the carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00

411-B contains 100 sets all Form B. Price, \$2.00

411-C contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade, Indianapolis

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood

Younglove Construction Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
Wood or Fireproof Construction

*"If Better Elevators are Built
They will STILL be Youngloves"*

SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg.,
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

Phone or Drop a Line

To Federal Engineering Co.,
of Topeka, Kansas, if you
need a new elevator, old one
repaired or machinery in-
stalled.

"They Build the Best"

Weller Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory
505 Webster Bldg. Hammond, Ind.
SHEET METAL WORK
Grain Elevators a Specialty

CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain
Elevator Construction at normal prices.
W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
North Platte, Neb.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

J. E. STEVENS

53 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.
Designer and Builder of
Modern Grain Elevators

Read the Advertising pages.
They contain many stories of interest.
The *Grain Dealers Journal* pre-
sents only reputable concerns.

A. F. ROBERTS

ERECTS Elevators
FURNISHES Corn Mills
Warehouses
Plans
Estimates
Machinery

SABETHA, KANSAS

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS T. E. IBBERSON CO. CONTRACTING ENGINEERS MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in

Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durabil-
ity and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.

WICHITA, KANSAS

For elevator and mill supplies we
issue a net price catalog. If in the
market write us for one.

L. J. McMILLIN

Engineer and Contractor of

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity

523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

C. T. Stevens

C. E. Roop

C. B. Berutis

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated
Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS
1207-8-9 LANDRETH BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres. L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec.
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres. A. E. Owens, Supt. Cons.

Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders

Modern Mills, Elevators
and Industrial Plants
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

DESIGNERS

of Grain Elevators, Flour Mills
*Feed Mills, Warehouses
and Industrial Buildings*

HORNER and WYATT

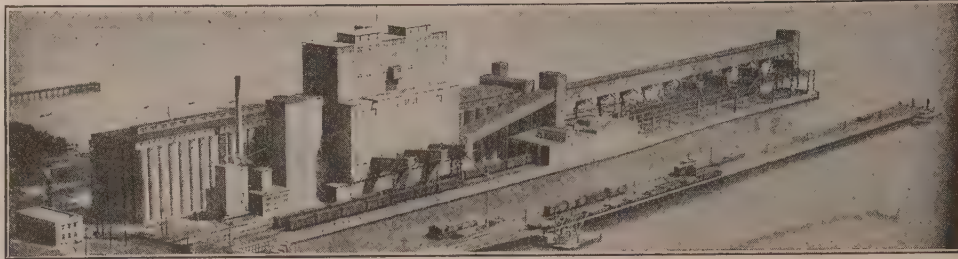
Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

It Pays to Plan Before You Build

IF YOU WANT,
regular country shippers
to become familiar with
your firm name, place
your "ad" here :: ::

OUR advertisers are helping us to improve Grain Trade
conditions. SHOW YOUR APPRECIATION, Mention G. D. J.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

Pennsylvania R. R. Elevator, Baltimore—The Most Modern Elevator in the World

Designed and Constructed by

James Stewart and Company, Inc.

W. R. Sinks, Mgr. Grain Elevator Dept.

1210 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS in All Parts of the World



One of
Several Elevators
Designed and Built by us Throughout Canada

The More Recent are

The Reliance Terminal Elevator
The Jas. Richardson & Sons Elev.
The Northwestern Elevator
The Great Lakes Elevator

Port Arthur
Port Arthur
Fort William
Owen Sound

**THE BARNETT-McQUEEN
CONSTN. CO., LIMITED**

Designers and Builders of Grain Elevators

Fort William, Ont.

Duluth

Minneapolis, Minn.



3,000,000 Bushel Grain Elevator
for

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.

Decatur, Illinois

DESIGNED AND BUILT BY

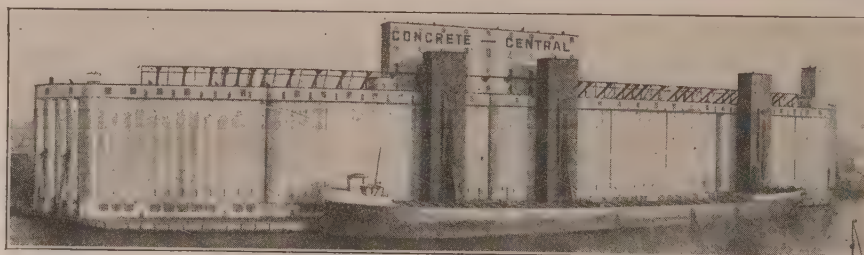
Folwell-Ahlskog Company

Engineers and Constructors

323 N. Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Mill and Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo,
N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

2,500,000 Bu. Terminal Grain Elevator

Designed for

The Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company

Port Richmond

BY

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS

Minneapolis, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

434 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C



The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.'s'
Baltimore, Md.

Terminal Grain Elevator

Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels

*The Most Rapid Grain Handling
Plant in the World*

Constructed by

THE M. A. LONG CO.

Engineers and Constructors
Grain Elevator Department

The Long Bldg. - Baltimore, Md.
Postal Tel. Bldg. - Chicago, Ill.



Enid Terminal Elevator Co.

Enid, Oklahoma

Capacity, 1,100,000 bushels

An exact duplicate of this elevator was
also designed and built by us for

Southwest Elevator Co., Enid, Okla.

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

708-9 Mutual Building

Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

IOWA—35,000 bu. Grain Elevator with coal and feed business for sale; good crop territory. Address 59P11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN — Grain Elevator, coal, feed business; good territory; reasonable. Write 59N8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN—Up-to-date elevator, 25,000 bus. capacity, flour and feed house for sale. Recently painted. Priced low for quick sale. Mary Hauterbrook, 1272 Walnut St., Green Bay, Wis.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Country elevator for sale in heart of splendid grain belt; capacity 15,000. All in first-class condition. \$5,000 will buy it. John D. Kiefer, Elwood, Ind.

IOWA—25,000 bu. cribbed grain elevator, feed mill and coal bins for sale. Good condition; excellent territory. Address 58H4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—Elevator and annex for sale, 200,-000 bus. annually; on main line C. B. & Q. R. R. A money maker. Must dispose of same immediately. First National Bank, Galva, Ill.

INDIANA—Elevator; coal, feed and grain business for sale; good plant; good location; no competition; capacity 18,000 bus. Priced right. Write 59N6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—45,000 bushel capacity elevator with coal, feed and salt business for sale. Wabash and Illinois Traction loading switches; excellent farming territory. Write Theresa Henneberry, Cerro Gordo, Illinois.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO—Two Modern Country Grain Elevators doing good business shipping corn, oats, wheat, hay and straw, selling coal and feed, etc. Excellent farming territory; good location; good railroads and good schools. Priced right for quick sale. Write Pollock Grain Co., Middle Point, Ohio.

HAVE NO KICK COMING: Cancel ad. We are so flooded with replies that we will be kept busy for months to come. We certainly were glad to know that every morning brought us queries for our equipment and always in their letters they would say that they noticed the ad in the Grain Dealers Journal. It is a great thing for us as long as we can supply the demand.—E. J.

IOWA—Clausen Elevator Company, Clear Lake—Grain, feed, coal business. Fully equipped, in first-class condition. Electric power, attrition mill, 16 coal bins; flour, seed, feed warehouses. Exceptionally good trackage on C.M.&St.P. Business flourishing with large territory and patronage. Under one management since 1882. Sale to settle estate. Address 59R12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO—Grain elevator, 8,000 bushels capacity; feed grinder and storage capacity for 10 cars. We sell coal, cement, drain tile, wire fence and fence posts.

All buildings and equipment in good condition and comparatively new. A good proposition to the right man. Located on private land and along the NYC Ry. tracks in Licking County. For further information address

Croton Elevator Company,
Croton, Ohio.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

N. E. KANSAS—11,000 bu. elvtr. for sale, 2 R.R.'s, town 1,500, electric power, sheller. Doing good grain, coal, feed business; good corn country, some wheat. Big corn crop in sight. Write 59Q11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SO. DAKOTA—Four elevators at good grain points; fine crops; good territory; big business in sight. Two lumber yards in connection if wanted. Address 59Q1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NEBRASKA—Small Lumberyard and good up-to-date elevator; no competition; good crop prospects; good school. Located on Burlington railroad. Also two iron-clad up-to-date elevators and coal sheds in nearby territory. Address 58L13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN—Two small elevators for sale; combined capacity 35,000 bu.; flour house and large feed warehouse attached; handle grain, flour, feeds, seeds, lime, cement, salt and coal; also do good business in feed grinding; worth investigating. Address Box A, Lena, Wis.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA—Grain elevator with modern bungalow. Elevator 12 M capacity, cribbed, in "A I." condition. A good going business; crops never better. Address 58M16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

FOREST, OHIO—An established business of forty years standing for sale; two elevators, coal sheds and general stock of farmers' supplies. Terms reasonable.

Morris Meyer, Ralph McElroy,
Receivers,
Forest Farmers Co-Operative Co.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—20,000 bu. cribbed ironclad elevator, in cream of grain growing Winnebago Co., 8 mi. from Rockford; residence and general store in connection. Active sidelines, coal, feed, livestock, etc.; excellent drawing range. L. N. Bowman, Winnebago, Ill.

SOUTHERN KANSAS — Two elevators for sale. One 12M and one 4M bus. capacity, in good wheat country and lots of wheat in bins; good schools and churches, and good feed and coal business; both elevators handled from one place. Reason for selling—other business. Address 59P10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NEBRASKA—Terminal elevator in Lincoln for sale; 90,000 bu.; reinforced concrete construction, earning lowest insurance rates; electric power; grain drier; modern in every respect; favorable trackage all roads. This is a rapid handling, economically operated elevator located in one of the best grain producing sections. No incumbrance; liberal terms of payment. Address Mrs. J. S. Ewart, 2727 "P" St., Lincoln, Nebr.

MILL FOR RENT

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mill building, fire-proof construction, 50,000 sq. ft. floor space; adequate railroad facilities; will lease all or any part. Cheap.

FALENDER REALTY CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO LEASE a corn elevator in north-east Kansas or southeast Nebraska. Address 2418 West 6th St., Topeka, Kansas.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS—35,000 bu. well equipped grain elevator; one other privately owned elevator at station. Annual business of station about 500,000 bushels. Address 59P9 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

IOWA—Site of Farmer's Elevator Company at Elkhart for sale; also good double crib of 9,000 bushels capacity. If interested write or call. Geo. B. Volz, Secy., Elkhart, Iowa.

NEBRASKA—Elevator for lease and feed mill for sale; in large town; doing good business; crop prospects never better. Address Box 113, Norfolk, Nebraska.

ILLINOIS—30 miles west of Chicago, coal, feed, oil, flour and grocery business; excellent business established in coal; 1926 sales \$52,000; also two residences. Address 59P2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KENTUCKY—Large modern feed plant for sale, five story and basement, brick and concrete mill building and concrete elevator 125,000 bu. adjoining—also other warehouses—a complete plant—splendid location, advantageous transit and reshipping privileges. Best of reason for selling. Blue Grass-Elmendorf Grain Corp., Lexington, Ky.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

FOR SALE—General merchandise stock of about \$15,000; good live merchandise in a good live town. A business opportunity. Moderate rents and insurance; low overhead. Those having shady trades, or speculators, need not answer. Would consider good elevator property if not too far distant. Address 59Q6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN WANTED

WE ARE ALWAYS in the market for Feed Wheat, Mill Oats and Feed Barley. Send samples to Leeson Grain Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

111.300 A. FARM, black, tiled, improved, sale or trade. Write 59R14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

HELP WANTED.

SUPERINTENDENT—Applications for the position of Superintendent of the Sarnia Elevator will be received by the Sarnia Elevator Co., Ltd. Give full particulars of past experience and salary expected. Address Sarnia Elevator Co., Ltd., Gardiner Bldg., Sarnia, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION WANTED—as manager of Line or Farmers Elevator; can talk German, 17 years experience; understand grain business; can come at once; prefer Illinois. Address 59P8 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted with Farmers Elevator as helper or Ass't Manager; am experienced; good judge of grain, and bookkeeper; am not afraid of any kind of work connected with the elevator; my work will be satisfactory to the most particular; am 40 years of age, speak American and Scandinavian; married. Address 59N4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE.

FAIRBANKS—6 ton, type registering wagon scale for sale; price \$100.00 cash f. o. b. cars. R. A. Maarsingh, Lanesboro, Iowa.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu capacity for sale; fine condition. Also R. H track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

WAGNER Motor, 15 hp., complete, in A-1 condition, \$150.00 if taken soon. Address Rockwell City Elevator Co., Rockwell City, Iowa.

GENERAL ELECTRIC 25 H. P. motor, Type K. T. 220 V. 3 Phase, 60 cycle, speed 900 R.P.M. Only been used a short time, has never been overloaded. A bargain at \$240.00, including starter, switches, fuses, cabinet box, conduit and wire. Star Roller Mills, Burlington, Ind.

PARTNER WANTED

YOU CAN SECURE a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

Purchase and Sale Contracts

Is a double page form designed for recording contracts for the purchase and contracts for the sale of grain. Each kind of grain is entered on a page by itself so dealer may quickly total columns, and ascertain whether he is long or short.

The left hand pages are devoted to—Purchased; the column headings being: Date; From Whom; Bushels; Grade; Delivery. Price; By Whom Bot; How; and Remarks. The right hand pages show—Sold, under which the following information is recorded: Date; To Whom; Bushels; Grade; Shipment; Price; By Whom Sold; How; and Remarks.

The book is well printed and ruled on linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 in., and contains 80 double pages. Bound in full canvas and heavy board covers. Order Form 18 P & S. Price \$3.00.

Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
3 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOI

GRAIN HANDLERS.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 25 cents.

Shipping Notices Duplicating: A convenient form for advising receivers of the kind, grade and weight of grain shipped.

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy hinged press-board covers, with two sheets of carbon, size 5½x8½ inches. Order Form 3SN. Price 75c. Weight 8 ounces.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in press-board with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register gives ready reference to the record of any car. Facing pages 11x16 inches of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, while columns on the right are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record." The marginal index figure which is repeated in upper corner of each right hand page represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered while the column heading is the second or tens figure. The required number can be instantly found if properly entered. Form 40, with space for 12,000 cars, \$2.50. Form 42, with space for 21,600 cars, \$3.25.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

Clark's Wagon Load Grain Tables

(ON CARDS)

show the reduction of any weight of grain from 100 to 4090 pounds by ten pound breaks, to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60 70 and 72 pounds.

Six tables printed in two colors, on both sides of three cards, size 5½ x 10½ inches. Price 65 cents, postage 4 cents.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St.

CHICAGO, ILL

GRAIN TABLES DIRECT REDUCTION

Reduce any weight of grain from 600 to 6590 pounds, by 10-lb. breaks direct to bushels. The pounds are printed in heavy faced type, and the reductions to bushels are shown directly beside the corresponding number of pounds, so it is impossible to get the wrong reduction when reading. Printed from large type on card-board, size 10½x12½ inches, and sold only in sets as follows:

FORM 4560 DR—For reductions to bushels of 45, 48, 50, 52 and 60 pounds, and 60 pounds with dockage for dirt at 1, 2, 3 and 5 lbs. per bushel, nine tables printed on five cards. Price 50 cents.

FORM 3280 DR—For reductions to bushels of 32, 33, 35, 56, 56 with 1 lb. reduction for dirt, 68, 70, 72, 75 and 80 lbs., ten tables printed on five cards. Price 75 cents.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

305 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

MAROA Car Loader, capacity 750 bus. per hour, guaranteed good condition. Reasonable price. Conn Bros. Grain Co., Mahaska, Kansas.

ATTRITION MILLS

Two 22-in. double head Bauer Ball Bearing, motor driven, Attrition Mills. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

SAVE POWER—REDUCE FIRE RISK

By installing used or New Ball or Roller Bearing Hangers or Pillow Blocks at very low prices. Transmission Machinery Co., Chicago, Ill.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1—24" Attrition Mill 2-20 H. P. Motors.
1—26" Attrition Mill 2-25 H. P. Motors.
1—Horizontal Mixer, 1,000 lbs. capacity.
Ask us for prices on your requirements.
Goodman Mill Sply Co., 222 W. Adams, Chicago.

CLEANERS for sale—One Richardson Simplex No. 3, and one Richardson wheat and oats separator No. 5. Both good condition. Also Gerber swinging distributor and indicator, pulleys, clutches, complete set of rope sheaves, tight and loose pulleys for gas engine drive. Eagle type hand wagon dump. Columbus Farmers Elevator Company, Columbus, Mont.

STOVER DIESEL Engine for sale, also 12 H.P.; one No. 6 Monitor Grain Cleaner; 2-5 ton Fairbanks Automatic Dial Platform Scales, never used; one No. 1059 Sprout-Waldron Cob Crusher; 2 new Westinghouse 5 H.P. Motors with starting boxes, etc., complete; one P-A-X (private automatic exchange) Telephone System, with 12 phones and electrically operated "central"; shafting; pulleys; cash register, etc. Write 59R9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,

9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

Union Special Bag Closing Machine; No. 3 Hess dryer; Huhn dryer; 3 bushel Fairbanks bagging scale; Feed rolls; Three pair high 9x18, 9x24; Two pair high 9x18, 9x24; Attrition Mills; Double head: Ball-bearing 24" Monarch, 24" Robinson, 22" Monarch, 22" Bauer Bros., 18 Halsted Plain bearing. Motor Driven Double-head Mills: 20" Monarch, 24" Monarch. Single head: Ball-bearing Attrition Mills, 16" Unique, 18" Dreadnaught; Single head Motor Driven Mills: 24" Bauer Bros., 24" Dreadnaught; Corn Cracker and Graders. Round Centrifugal Reels, Prinz, Eureka, Monitor Scourers, Prinz Automatic Separator No. 56, Eureka No. 7, Eureka No. 174, Clipper No. 7, Richardson Oat Separator, Cyclone & Perfection Dust Collectors; Hutcheson Corn-sheller; Western Sheller; Triumph Sheller, Platform & Hopper scales. Smith exact weight scale. I. D. E. Hughes Slow Speed Hammer Mill (new). No. 4 J. B. Mill; 25 bbl. Midget Marvel Mill, 1 Single Phase I. H. P. Motor (new). 1-Bag Elevator for 5-story building; Sullivan Corn Crusher; 1 Gardner Mixer; 1 Vertical Batch Mixer; Elevators, a few large pulleys, Couplings, Tighteners, Clutches, Pulleys. Write us your wants.

A. D. HUGHES CO., Wayland, Michigan.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two practically new Clipper Cleaners of modern make; also a wheat separator. Gilchrist & Co., McGregor, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Six Mustard Belts, all in good condition. Attractive price. Address Brooks Elevator Co., 109 Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

FOR SALE—1 Hess corn and grain drier new, never has been set up, capacity 1200 bu. per 24 hours, crated for immediate shipment. Bargain. 1 double stand 9x30 B. & L. Moline roll LePage cut. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WILL SELL CHEAP to move quickly. Complete equipment for 500-barrel mill in two units; 300-barrel part nearly new. Includes Allis Rolls, late type; Barnard & Leas Plansifters; 8 centrifugal reels. Everything in first-class condition. Gross Grain Co., Oakes, N. D.

ENGINES WANTED.

WANTED—20 H. P. gas, gasoline or kerosene engine which is in good repair, something good. L. D. Brandt, Douglass, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIRCULAR CAST iron stairs for sale, 64" high; 2' 3" wide; manufactured for flour mill; price \$400.00. Write for sketch. 7505 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

ATTRITION PLATES SHARPENED

We will sharpen, polish, balance and (where necessary) bevel them. Our new equipment for doing this work cannot be surpassed. We have skilled help and guarantee satisfaction. All sizes up to and including 26". Get our prices. Adams Seed & Milling Co., Decorah, Iowa.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

One Receiving and Stock Book, a daily record of receipts, facilitates determination of total amount of each kind of grain on hand, 200 pages, ruled and printed on ledger paper, spaces for 4,000 loads of grain. Regular price \$3.00. This slightly soiled copy will be sold for \$2.00 plus postage and insurance—weight 2¼ lbs. Order 321, Special.

One Record of Purchase and Sales Contracts—A ready reference record which will enable the dealer to determine instantly whether he is long or short any kind of grain. Ruled and printed on linen ledger paper, 100 double pages, space for recording 3,300 purchases and 3,300 sales. Regular price \$3.00. Will sell this slightly soiled copy for \$2.00 plus postage and insurance—weight 2½ lbs. Order 18 P&S, Special.

One Clark's Decimal Wheat Values reduces any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50c to \$2.39. These tables have the widest range of quality and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, size 9x11½ inches. Shipping weight 1 lb. The soiled copy will be sold for \$1.50 plus postage and insurance. Order 33X, Special.

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

One Railroad Claim Book, containing 100 sets for loss of weight in transit. These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index and four sheets of carbon. Soiled, used as salesman's sample. \$1.00 and postage. Weight 2½ lbs. Order "Special 411-A."

One Grain Receiving Register designed for recording wagon loads of grain as received. Headings read—Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount and Remarks. Contains 160 pages of Linen Ledger paper, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 6,560 wagon loads. Can be used in three ways: enter loads in order received; devote different sections of the book to different kinds of grain; and thirdly give each patron a separate page. This book is well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Regular price \$3.00; will sell this slightly soiled copy for \$2.00 plus postage and insurance—weight 3 lbs. Order No. 12 "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

| Hauler | Gross | Tare | Net |
|--------|-------|------|-----|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustration shows the left hand side of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon is inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight, 4 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

WE SPECIALIZE IN
ALFALFA BLUE GRASS
ORCHARD GRASS and MEADOW FESCUE
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO.
Kansas City, Mo.

North American Seed Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
CLOVERS—TIMOTHY
ALFALFA
Get our samples and prices before buying

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY, Inc.
Louisville, Kentucky
Buyers and Sellers of All
Varieties of Field Seeds
Headquarters for Redtop Orchard
Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA
Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

J. G. PEPPARD SEED COMPANY
Buyers SEEDS Sellers
ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER
KANSAS CITY, MO.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.
Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder,
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

KELLOGG
SEED COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

COURTEEN
Seed Company
Weekly Price List on Request.
Milwaukee, Wis.

L. TEWELES SEED CO.
Distributors of
BADGER BRAND SEED
Milwaukee, Wisc.

BUCKEYE BRAND
FIELD SEEDS
Strictly No. 1 Quality
The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co
CINCINNATI OHIO

CORNELI
Seed Company
Saint Louis, Missouri
FIELD—GRASS—GARDEN SEEDS
Weekly Price List on Request

Tobin-Quinn Seed Co.
Kansas City, Mo.
THRESHERS & CLEANERS
HIGH GRADE MISSOURI BLUE GRASS

*If
You
Handle
Coal*

It will pay you to become a regular reader of

THE RETAIL COALMAN

and learn what successful retailers are doing to make their business more profitable. A newsy, snappy magazine full of practical ideas and suggestions that will make you money.

Send \$1.50 for a year's trial subscription. Your money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfied.

THE RETAIL COALMAN

1223 Monadnock Block Chicago, Ill.

Too Many Buyers

Read this letter received from
Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

Grain Dealers Journal, Woodward, Iowa.
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—You may take out our two ads as we have received two checks for the mill and closed a deal for a motor, both results from the first issue of your Journal containing our ad.

Yours very truly,
COOK BROTHERS.

Here are the ads referred to

MACHINERY FOR SALE

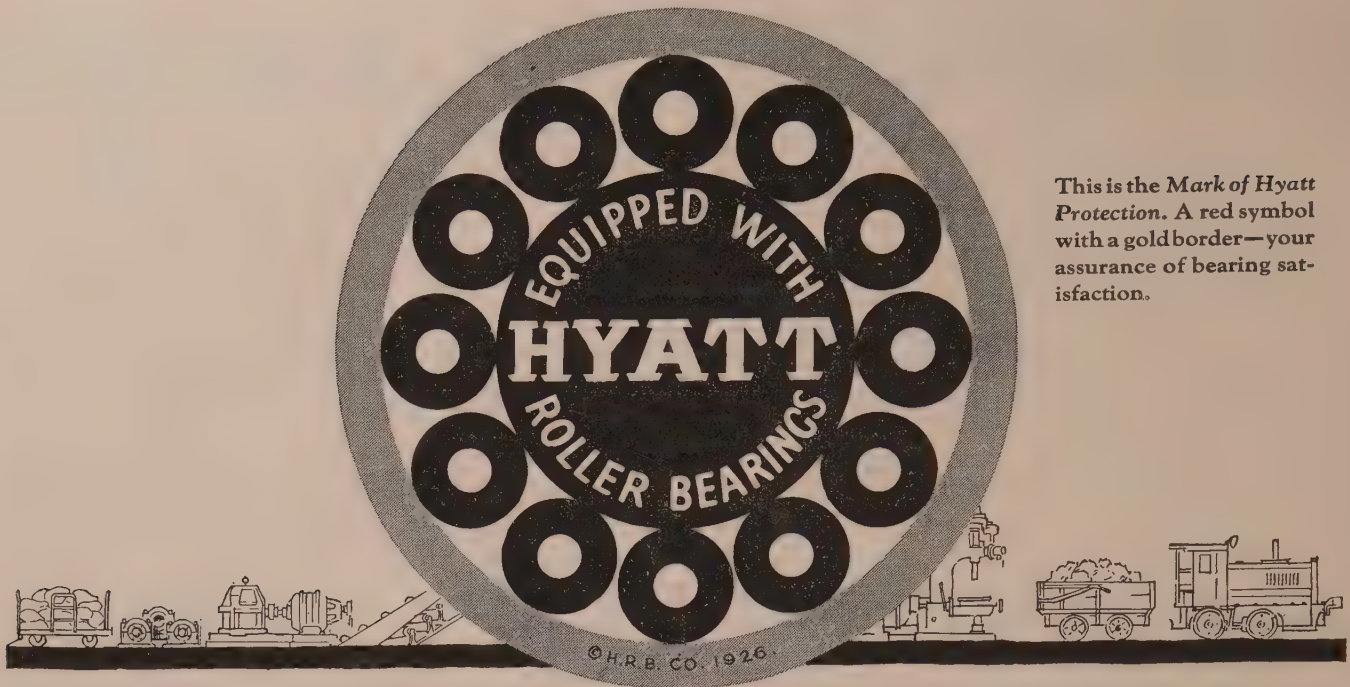
FOR SALE—Three Roll Willford Mill in good condition; \$50.00 buys it. Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS

We want a 7 to 10 Horse Direct Current 600 Volt, about 1000 Revolutions per minute, Electric Motor. Write Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

This is only one of many instances where the "WANTED—FOR SALE" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, have proven to grain elevator owners the logical market place for Second-Hand Machinery.

These ads cost but 25c per type line each insertion.



This is the *Mark of Hyatt Protection*. A red symbol with a gold border—your assurance of bearing satisfaction.

The Mark of Bearing Protection

Hidden away in vital parts of industrial equipment—guarding permanently against friction and wear—saving power—minimizing maintenance—adding many extra years of better service life—Hyatt Roller Bearings have made their presence known only through the economies they effect.

Manufacturers, proud of Hyatt performance in their products,

have asked for an outward mark to indicate the use of these better bearings. The “Mark of Hyatt Protection,” reproduced above, was then developed.

This mark is now being used by many who employ Hyatt Roller Bearings, and as time goes on more manufacturers will adopt it so buyers can tell at once that their equipment is Hyatt-protected.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Newark

Detroit

Chicago

Pittsburgh

Worcester

Philadelphia

Oakland

Cleveland

HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked - Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 25, 1927

MANY of the idle elevators owned by banks are being purchased at bargain prices by experienced operators.

FREE STORAGE has been practically eliminated from Illinois during the past year by dealers who have read the exposure of the evils of the practice as published in the Journal by subscribers condemning this certain road to bankruptcy.

WHEAT WHICH was wet in the shock is coming to market in a damp, tough condition and grading off. Country buyers who are anxious to get their money back should blow and turn damp wheat which has rested in their bins very long. Dealers having driers will of course make use of them.

EACH MONTH brings us information regarding the iron cladding of so many country elevators, we believe all will soon be so protected. When properly applied iron roofing and siding connected and grounded provides the most practical protection for the country elevator and earns an attractive reduction in the fire insurance rate.

COUNTRY SHIPPERS of low grade or damp wheat owe it to themselves to put it in as good shipping condition as possible and then bill it to a nearby market, so as to insure its early removal from the car. If it gets hot, rapid deterioration is sure to follow and lead the way to an easy application of heavy discounts. Cleaning, blowing and turning before loading will help to improve the condition of every shipment.

THE LARGE stock of old corn being held by Illinois farmers proves their expectations of a small crop for 1927 are well grounded.

MORE ELEVATORS have been burned and more have changed hands during the last three months than during any similar period for years, and old timers predict great prosperity for elevator operators.

OWNERS OF so-called fire-proof elevators which are filled with wood should profit by the experience of the Farmers Trading Co., whose concrete elevator at Laurens, Ia., illustrated elsewhere in this number, was recently gutted by fire.

CARS SEEN leaking grain in transit should be reported together with the essential facts to the Journal for free publication in our "Leaking Grain in Transit" column. This information often helps suffering shippers to collect for their loss, and encourages others to report your leaking cars.

GRAIN DEALERS operating elevators in sections having light crops must not overlook the fact that their taxes, interest on investment, insurance and many other fixed overhead expenses will remain the same whether they handle 300 cars or 50, so it is all important that they buy on a margin that will help them to meet expenses.

REPORTS FROM Oregon and Washington of heavy high grade wheat free from smut and dockage being received in an unusual quantity is surely most encouraging. On the other hand wheat being received at Illinois, Iowa and Indiana points contains much more smut than for years past and the discounts suffered are most distressing.

THE JUNKET by the American Farm Bureau Federation thru Denmark and Germany is giving severe jolts to the preconceived notions of its officers. They must have discovered that the remarkable success of the Danish co-operatives was accomplished without government aid. Also that the central selling agency idea has no standing in Denmark, where the several marketing agencies of the dairies and bacon co-operatives compete against one another in price.

THE DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE knocked 5 cents off the price of wheat Aug. 24 by its announcement of the 23rd that the United States has so much wheat the market will be on an export basis next year. Why give the foreigners official information that if they sit back and refrain from buying they will get their wheat cheaper? The increase in intended sowings feared by the Government may be offset by diminished yields per acre here and abroad.

THE MILLERS have undertaken one of the most constructive programs in the history of the Millers National Federation by a campaign for pledges not to sell flour more than four months ahead. From time immemorial flour buyers have been speculating in flour at the expense of the millers, who would not or could not force the buyers to take the flour when the market was down. If this evil practice could be ended the whole milling industry would take on new life.

THE FEED grinder who studies the values of different feed mixtures and provides proper ingredients, is in position to help his partners to better results, and paves the way for a larger business.

THE RADIO has greatly reduced the country grain dealers expense of getting the markets and given even the isolated elevators the markets at more frequent intervals. Its many advantages offset all its expenses.

A FUMIGANT is on the market whose flash point is so low that the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau has withheld its approval, and grain dealers should govern themselves accordingly when buying liquids for killing weevil, lest they fill the elevator with explosive gas.

BUILDING of elevators by the government as recommended to Pres. Coolidge by Rep. Hull of Illinois for the purpose as stated by him of taking the surplus off the market, would have diametrically the opposite effect. In these large elevators the grain would be in sight of buyers, while on the farm it is hidden.

GROUP MEETINGS of country elevator operators are doing much to abolish bad practices long in vogue among the dealers of Illinois. In fact the sufferers are taking so much real interest in the campaign for better methods the present prospects are that they will be able to handle this year's crop without the heavy losses all too common heretofore.

THE LARGEST single day's receipts of 1927 wheat yet to be reported is a record breaker. The Farmers Elevator at Chappell, Neb., in one twenty-four hour day recently received 702 loads of wheat, averaging 60 bushels to the load. Any elevator operator who can beat that figure is entitled to the Champion's Banner for 1927 Receipts. If anyone can beat it, we will be glad to pay for a photo of the congestion at his scale.

WITH THE largest crop of quality hay ever produced by the United States we should be able to feed the hungry horde of farm agitators as well as the few horses remaining. By persisting in the production of large crops for which there is little demand farmers may eventually come to recognize the folly of ignoring the law of supply and demand. It is rigidly enforced every minute of every day of the year, and offenders who ignore it must pay the full penalty every time. No one is ever excused, pardoned or relieved.

LARGE TRUCKS are used extensively in Eastern South Dakota and Nebraska for marketing cattle and hogs, but now that this section has a heavy crop of grain to market these same vehicles will be used to carry grain to the local elevators with the result that many of the old driveways and small scales used for the accommodation of horse-drawn wagons are being put out of commission, so the unfortunate possessors of antiquated equipment are confronted with the responsibility of installing modern truck scales and dumps to expedite the handling of these heavy loads. One advance in modern methods frequently makes necessary other improvements in handling facilities.

NEBRASKA WINTER wheat growers who treated their seed last year with copper carbonate are now reaping a pleasing reward free from discouraging discounts. This is probably helping to stimulate the farmers' interest in the work of the Burlington's wheat smut train, which has been traveling the state recently in the hope of inducing all wheat growers to take greater precautions against the reproduction of this pest. Favorable soil conditions and good prices guarantees Nebraska a larger acreage of winter wheat than for years past.

HOW TO extinguish fire in grain stored in concrete bins seems to be a real problem. Owners and insurance companies hesitate to throw water onto the hot concrete walls for fear they will spawl or crumble. The latest fire in a concrete elevator resulted in embers falling into a bin of oats and igniting grain which burned continuously for two weeks. If it is impossible to smother fires in concrete bins with gas then it is all important that builders of concrete bins provide large enough openings in the bottom to facilitate the removal of all burning grain.

SHIPPER WHO know what their grain should grade owe it to themselves to notify their commission merchants and insist upon an appeal to the federal supervisor in case the local inspector fails to give the grain the grade which he believes it should have. Ofttimes raising the grade will result in an increase of many dollars in the price of the load, and if the shipper knows what the grade should be he has everything to win and nothing to lose. In fact an appeal on any shipment will not cost him much more than \$1.50, so if the grade is raised on only one in five cars he still has a profit to the good.

THE MODERN truck scales are so much more efficient and expensive when installed the wonder is every owner of such weighing facilities does not exercise every precaution to insure his scale pit being well drained and his scale platform protected from rain, snow and ice by an overhead shed. Above all things such a scale should not be set in a low place so that water from adjacent buildings or high points in the road will be drained into the pit. Moisture invariably will result in rust and rapid deterioration, inaccurate weights, disputes and losses. Do not expect to obtain dependable weights unless you take care of your scales.

ALL FARMERS do not run to Congress every time they have a crop failure as is proved by the action of farmer Sam Insull, near Libertyville, Ill., who after suffering a loss of \$5.22 an acre for eleven years was driven to do something by his 1926 loss of \$8.31 an acre. This farmer thru the use of limestone and raw rock phosphate sowed 36 acres to Wisconsin select oats and 200 acres to Iowa 103 oats. The first variety gave a yield of 82.5 bushels and the second 87.58 so instead of going to Congress for relief this farmer will have to go to the bank to get relieved from his overburdened pocketbook. Needless to say he has no use for, neither does he contribute to the support of loud-mouthed agitators who run up and down the country wailing over unprofitable farming.

LITTLE MORE than 600 farmers and co-operative elevators out of the several million in the United States have requested the Government to send them its grain market review; yet the Department of Agriculture tortures this into a real demand for a duplication of service more readily available to the interested parties thru the daily markets reports of the newspapers. Why perpetuate a costly weekly service of doubtful value when authentic market information is disseminated hourly by radio, telephone, telegraph and the press?

POOLING in Nebraska was supposed to be dead, but the organization director of the new Wheat Growers Ass'n, when injecting a hypodermic into the corpse, makes the dubious recommendation that the new Ass'n will have no connection with the old. There is nothing in the new scheme to guarantee better returns to the grower than were promised by the old pool organized in 1922 at Trenton. The new pool will not be effective unless 50 per cent of the wheat acreage of the state can be roped in. Perhaps the pool promoters did not make it 75 per cent because they knew they could never get three-fourths of the wheat growers to swallow their bait.

Changes Needed in Car Service Rules.

Organized effort has accomplished many reforms that seemed impossible of realization, and the abolition of the \$2.70 and \$2.25 reconsignment charge is easily within the possibility of united action by the grain exchanges. Two other desired changes are adequate free time for inspection of grain and the additional free time for reinspection.

An excellent presentation of these desired changes was made to the demurrage committee of the American Ry. Ass'n at Chicago Aug. 24 by the Western Terminal Grain Markets Traffic Committee, and altho apparently direct results were not obtained, in reality the path was marked out for future action thru the Interstate Commerce Commission and the reconsignment committee of the A. R. A. both of which bodies must perforce recognize the demands of the Terminal Grain Markets Committee, when the A. R. A. Demurrage Committee has virtually turned over the matter to them.

It is not the purpose of the Terminal Markets Committee to have the rules uniform at all markets. Grain dealers at each market can join in hearty support of the Committee feeling secure that the final adjustment will be suited to their own terminal conditions. This united support will be necessary when, as is probable, the Committee files formal complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The proposition presented to the demurrage committee of the A. R. A. was one on which all can unite, as follows:

"That at western terminal grain markets an additional 24 hours free time for re-inspection or appeal of grain be allowed; that no charge be assessed for disposition orders on inspected or re-inspected grain, and that at each market sufficient free time be allowed for initial inspection of grain, such free time to be whatever is necessary and suitable to insure proper sampling and grading of the grain."

Reducing the Number of Surplus Elevators.

The moving and wrecking of surplus elevators at a number of stations this year has greatly improved the business conditions at these stations and resulted in an increased volume of business for each remaining elevator.

The old-time conviction that two modern fast handling elevators were enough for any station has gained many new supporters, and competitors at many stations burdened with three elevators have joined in the purchase of the third elevator to their own advantage and the profit of everyone concerned.

An over-supply of elevators as a rule works a real injury to merchants in other lines of business in the same community because the elevator men are forced to take on many sidelines, thereby cutting into the business of merchants specializing in the other lines. The country town with a real live merchant specializing in each essential line of business is much better served than one burdened with an over-supply of merchants seeking to serve the community in any line and using half a dozen other commodities to fill in their time and space.

Maintaining Posted Prices.

The country grain buyer who posts the price he thinks he can afford to pay for grain each morning and then pays no attention to the posted price by his own acts, destroys any confidence his farmer patrons may have had in his methods. The buyer who vacillates from one price to another as each new patron begs him for a better bid completely destroys any confidence farmer patrons may have had in any of his bids.

The buyer who posts prices each morning and sticks to them proves to the satisfaction of his prospective patrons that his posted prices represented all he could fairly pay for grain and customers soon cultivate the habit of getting the price from the posted bulletin and are content to accept it as a fair price. Farmers who have learned by experience that the dealer will pay other prices than the one posted haggle over pennies to the great disadvantage and loss of the vacillating buyer.

Many elevator operators have found it to their advantage to refuse to raise a price during the day. No buyer can ship each wagon load and get the top of the market. He must be content to take the market price prevailing at the time when he has accumulated a carload of the same kind and quality of grain. The dealer who changes his price during the day thereby pays neighbors different prices, sows dissatisfaction among his patrons and fills his competitors with distrust, for they naturally suspect that he is trying to take a quick advantage and in reality overbid the market.

Dealers who strive to protect their working capital should avoid posting each morning a price in excess of the figure justified by the values prevailing in the terminal market the day previous. If all buyers at country stations pursued the same methods of determining the price they could afford to pay, posted it and then stuck to that price we would have few of the expensive overbidding contests now so destructive to buyers' profits.

Adjuster's Estimate of Burned Grain Good Evidence.

The Supreme Court of North Dakota on Apr. 21, 1927, decided in favor of J. H. Wishek against the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., in a suit on a fidelity bond for \$2,000 covering Geo. W. Freund, grain buyer in an elevator owned by plaintiff at Danzig, N. D.

The elevator burned and the insurance on building and contents was paid.

On the trial, plaintiffs introduced in evidence all the books and records of the owners of the elevator in connection with all the transactions involved. These records showed the following essential facts:

(1) The amount and kind of grain in the elevator when the bonded period commenced.

(2) The amount of storage tickets outstanding at that time.

(3) The amount and kind of grain bought by Freund and paid for by him during that period.

(4) The amount, kinds, and value of grains shipped out by Freund during that period.

(5) The amount of two cars of grain shipped out by Freund in the names of two others, for which the plaintiffs collected the pay.

(6) The amount of grains settled and paid for to plaintiffs, by the insurance companies, on account of the fire.

Plaintiffs proved, by the testimony of an expert witness, how much of the grains in the elevator were *actually consumed* by the fire. The values of the grains, at the time of the fire, was also proved. They also proved the amount of grain damaged and "salvaged" from the fire.

They claim that the amount of grains bought or stored, plus the amount of like grain in the elevator when Freund took it over, showed the total amount of grains received by him and for which he was accountable as buyer. They also claimed that the only credits to which the buyer would be entitled (the defendants standing in his shoes in that regard) would be as follows:

(1) Grain shipped out and sold.

(2) The two cars of grain shipped out in other names, but for which plaintiffs were paid.

(3) The grains actually in the elevator at the time of the fire. And, as to this item, it

was claimed that the buyer should be credited, first, with the grains actually burned up in the fire; and, second, with the grains salvaged.

Cady was a fire insurance adjuster. His business was to adjust losses on grain elevators. He had had a large experience, and had adjusted over 100 elevator losses. He first saw the ruins left by the fire in the instant case about 36 hours after the fire occurred. The grain which was unconsumed was then being salvaged. Cady examined the ruins, saw the grain which remained, saw that which was salvaged, and estimated the amounts thereof. His testimony was that in such fires the percentage of grain destroyed runs from 30 to 40 per cent of the whole amount contained in the elevator at the time of the fire. In this case he testified that he was able, from what he had observed and from his knowledge and experience generally, to approximate the amount of grain contained in the elevator at the time of the fire.

The court said, "The matter was one upon which the ordinary individual without large experience would not be able to form a correct judgment, while one with experience might be able to do so, and was a proper subject for expert testimony."

The records in the elevator at Danzig were burned.

Freund made reports daily, or as often as required, to the principal office at Ashley as to the amount of grain received, whether it was bought and paid for by him, or stored, as well as that shipped out of the elevator. When he received grain he issued a scale ticket, made a record thereof, and reported the transaction to the head office. When he stored grain he took up the scale ticket, issued a storage ticket, and likewise made report to the head office. When he paid for such grain as he bought he did so by check. These checks were drawn on the Ashley bank, and when paid were charged to and turned over to the plaintiffs. When he bought grain as it was delivered to the elevator, he took up the scale ticket upon paying for it. When he bought stored grain he took up the storage ticket when he paid for it. These scale and storage tickets were then sent in to the office at Ashley. When grain was disposed of by Freund, this also was reported to the head office, and when consignments were made to the commission firms, the statements of these firms were returned to the office at Ashley. Thus there was a record of, and a check on, every transaction properly carried thru. The plaintiffs produced and offered in evidence the scale tickets, storage tickets, checks, reports by Freund as to purchases, shipments, and sales, reports on account of consignments, and all other documents made by Freund pertaining to the business and transmitted to the principal office.

Johnson was a skilled bookkeeper. He had been in that business for many years. His experience in bookkeeping covered the elevator business as well as various other businesses. Johnson testified that he had examined the various exhibits last above referred to, and that from such examination he was able to make an audit showing the amount of grain received in the elevator by Freund, the amount paid for, the amount held in storage and not paid for, and the amount accounted for. He made such audit in writing.—213 N. W. Rep. 488.

Bank Buying Draft Liable as Owner of Shipment.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi on May 16, 1927, decided in favor of the Leflore Grocer Co., Greenwood, Miss., defendant, in a suit brought by the United States National Bank of Owensboro, Ky., plaintiff, to recover of the Leflore Co. the proceeds of a carload of stock feed sold and shipped by the Owensboro Products Co., in May, 1920.

Franks, pres. of the Bank, was vice pres. and director of the Products Co., which was largely financed by the Bank. The Swayne Sales Co., of Memphis, Tenn., was a broker for the Products Co.

The Leflore Co. bot of the Swayne Sales Co. 1,000 tons of feed to be shipped not later than June 1, 1920. Only 4 cars, 130 tons, were shipped on the contract. The last car was shipped May 8, with S/O B/L and sight draft. The draft and B/L were assigned to the bank for value May 10, and forwarded to a bank at Greenwood, but were never presented. The Greenwood bank phoned the Leflore Co. that it had the draft. The car reached Greenwood May 21, and on the same day the Leflore Co. wired that the feed was heated and damaged.

The Owensboro Bank wired the Greenwood Bank to return the draft and B/L, gave the B/L to the Products Co., but retained the draft. The Products Co. surrendered the B/L to the railroad agent at Owensboro and the car of feed was delivered to the Leflore Co. as an open shipment, with instructions from the Products Co. to sell to the best advantage possible. On May 25 the Products Co. went into bankruptcy, and never paid any dividends to creditors.

On June 14, after appellee had disposed of the car of feed stuff, it wrote the products company stating what it had done, and advising that it had applied the net proceeds of the sale of the car of feed stuff, \$1,330.57, against the damages suffered by appellee on account of the breach by the products company of its contract to ship appellee the remaining 870 tons of feed provided for by the contract. In this letter the appellee inclosed the products company a detailed statement showing the disposition of the car of feed. To this letter the products company made no reply, and the evidence shows that appellee never heard any more of the transaction for nearly two years thereafter, when it received a letter from the attorneys of appellant advising that appellant was claiming of appellee the net proceeds of the sale of the car of feed stuff by virtue of having been the holder of the draft therefor, with B/L attached.

The Leflore Co. did not know that the Owensboro Bank owned the draft, and did not hear more of the matter for two years, when the Owensboro Bank brot suit on the draft.

The Court said: We think the questions involved in this case are solvable by the application of well-defined principles of law governing the rights of a third person dealing with an undisclosed agent, for an undisclosed principal. Where a third person enters into a contract with an undisclosed agent, believing him to be the real principal, the agent assuming to act as principal, and the third person is sued upon the contract by the real principal, he may avail himself of any defense which exists in his favor against the undisclosed agent at the time the principal first demands fulfillment of the contract; and a third person contracting with an undisclosed agent, such undisclosed agent acting in his own name and right, without notice to such third person of his agency, may set off a debt or claim due to him from such agent personally in an action on the contract by the principal. If a sale of goods is made by a person intrusted therewith, and such person sells the goods as his own, in his own name as principal, and the purchaser of the goods deals with the seller in good faith, as principal, and it turns out that the seller of the goods was an undisclosed agent of an undisclosed principal, the purchaser has the right of set-off in an action against him by such undisclosed principal.—112 Southern Rep. 700.

Promise Yourself

To be so strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind.

To talk health, happiness, and prosperity to every person you meet.

To make all your friends feel that there is something in them.

To look at the sunny side of everything and make your optimism come true.

To think only of the best, and to work only for the best, and to expect only the best.

To be as enthusiastic about the success of others as you are about your own.

To forget the mistakes of the past and press on to the greater achievements of the future.

To wear a cheerful countenance at all times and give every living creature you meet a smile.

To give so much time to the improvement of yourself that you have no time to criticize others.

To be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear, and too happy to permit the presence of trouble.

Christian D. Larson

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Contents of Crib?

Grain Dealers Journal: I expect to build a corn crib and would like to know how to figure the size to hold a certain number of bushels of corn on the ear.—H. C. Beerman, Glen View, Ill.

Ans.: A bushel of ear corn occupies 2¼ cu. ft. of space, when dry. Soft corn would occupy 2½ cu. ft.

How Can Surplus Cobs and Shucks Be Burned?

Grain Dealers Journal: The demand for baled corn shucks and cobs is slow, so we must devise some new way of disposing of the by-products of our corn shellers. We would like to know what it would cost to build an incinerator for burning same? Who can we get to build such a burner for us or where can we get plans?—Hughston Grain Co., Plano, Tex.

Ans.: You can get plans and specifications from the Grain Dealers Nat'l Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Guaranty Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Any intelligent building contractor can erect it for you.

Insurance Company Liable?

Grain Dealers Journal: We wonder if the insurance company would be liable for the full amount of insurance in such a case as that of Thos. A. Dahl, reported on page 188 of the last number of Grain Dealers Journal. Could it use this incendiary plea in an attempt to refuse payment?—Farmers Union Co., Wahoo, Neb.

Ans.: In general, the policy having been issued to the principal, the Monarch Elevator Co., and the burning of the house not being in the line of duty of the employee, the Monarch Elevator Co. is not responsible for the fire, and is entitled to the full amount of insurance.

A policy could be written exempting the underwriter if fire is set by an employee or agent, but such a policy would not be salable.

The case is different where an owner sets fire to his property to collect the insurance. If proved, he can collect nothing, and is subject to imprisonment for arson.

Illinois Lien Law?

Grain Dealers Journal: I would like full details in regard to storing grain in country elevators, also the threshers' lien law and what effect it has against grain buyers. Would also like some information on landlord's lien and protection on tenant's grain.—H. L. Hanson, Mgr., Farmers Grain Co., Esmond, Ill.

Ans.: The new Illinois threshers' lien law was published in full in this column Aug. 10 number. The lien runs for four months from the time of threshing.

The Illinois law on storing grain in country elevators was described in "Asked-Answered" of Nov. 25, 1926, page 612; but the Illinois Commerce Commission has never enforced this law on country grain elevators.

Illinois has a landlord's lien law, giving the landlord a claim on the grain buyer who buys grain from his tenant, if the tenant does not pay the rent.

Chap. 80, Sec. 31, of the Illinois Revised Statutes reads as follows:

Every landlord shall have a lien upon the crops grown or growing upon the demised premises for the rent thereof whether the same is payable wholly or in part in money or specific articles of property or products of the premises, or labor, and also for the faithful performance of the lease. Such lien shall continue for the period of six months after the expiration of the term for which the premises were demised.

Are Composition Roofs Satisfactory?

Grain Dealers Journal: I am thinking of putting a new roof on my elevator, and would like to know if any of the composition roofs are satisfactory.—C. N. Smith.

Ans.: Composition roofs are not permanent. They require frequent repairs or renewals. Hail occasionally destroys a composition roof. A metal roof will earn a reduction in the fire insurance rate from the mutual fire insurance companies, known as a "credit," of 50 cents per \$100 of insurance. For metal siding the credit is 10 cents additional, and for lightning protection 25 cents.

Drier for Beans?

Grain Dealers Journal: Will you kindly give us the name of some trade journal that gives particular attention to the bean industry? Another thing, do you know whether or not in commercial handling of beans over the country, driers are used?

We are considering handling a certain type of bean in this section and it will be necessary to subject them to about 185 degrees of heat to kill weevil germs. Perhaps some one puts out such a drier, and we would like to be put in touch with them.—Douglass W. King, San Antonio, Tex.

Ans.: The Bean Bag & Pea Journal is published at Lansing, Mich., with offices in the Bauch Bldg.

The several leading builders of driers all advertise in the Grain Dealers Journal.

Immediate Acceptance?

Grain Dealers Journal: Can acceptance by a receiver one hour and 18 minutes after receipt of an offer made before the market opened be termed "immediate"? The case is as follows:

Two cars of No. 2 yellow corn, in the possession of a country grain dealer, were offered at a certain price to a terminal receiver. A wire was sent before the market opened. It read: "Offer two cars No. 2 Yellow Corn 67 cents our track one cent discount No. 3 Yellow five days quick acceptance."

At 12:20 that afternoon, after the market had closed, the grain dealer received the following answer: "Booked two cars No. 2 Yellow Corn ship Minneapolis." Meanwhile the market had gone up and cash corn had closed one to five cents higher.

The dealer did not feel that acceptance had been made in accordance with the "immediate" in his wired offer. So he sent another wire, saying: "Wire received too late to accept. Offer now 70 cents our track. Beautiful corn testing 54 to 55 lbs. not over 4% damage. Quick answer."

The receiver came back with: "Wired you immediately accepting offer. Ship corn original purchase price."

Thereupon the dealer made investigation of the time at which the wires were sent and received.

He found his first wire had been sent at 7:51 a. m. and had been delivered to the receiver in Minneapolis at 8:12 a. m. Their acceptance was sent out at 9:30 a. m., received at the local wire office at 11:41 a. m., and delivered to him at 12:20 p. m.

This he did not consider "immediate" acceptance, and accordingly did not ship the corn. Can the receiver compel such shipment?—K. R. Frazier, Truesdale Grain Co., Truesdale, Ia.

Ans.: The first wire was received at 8:12 a. m. The Minneapolis market opened at 8:30 a. m., to correspond with Chicago daylight saving time of 9:30; but if the question is correctly understood the Minneapolis buyer did not send his acceptance until 9:30 Minneapolis time, which would be one hour after the market opened.

While an exchange is in session immediate acceptance means a reply filed within 5 minutes; but as the market was not open the buyer would have been safe if he had filed his reply before the market opened. To hold an offer after the market opens to trade on it is unethical.

In this case the buyer would lose whether he arbitrated, or went to law.

The filing time of Minneapolis messages is the city time; not the daylight saving time of Chicago on which the Chamber of Commerce opens.

Concrete House Lightning Proof?

Grain Dealers Journal: There seems to be considerable uncertainty as to whether or not an unrodded concrete elevator is lightning proof. In view of our recent fire, apparently caused by lightning running down motor wires in a conduit in the concrete elevator and jumping a gap to the adjacent wood structure, we are wondering whether the concrete house ought to be rodded.—M. C. Larson, mgr. Farmers Trading Co., Laurens, Ia.

Ans.: If jack rods used in raising movable forms for concrete walls were extended down into the ground 8 or 10 feet and were extended continuously up thru the walls and out the top, no other lightning protection would be needed because these jack rods would serve to equalize the store of electricity in the heavens and earth and afford plenty of protection to the plant.

Wants a Shuck Sheller.

Grain Dealers Journal: Kindly advise us of any machine which will shuck snap corn. We need a machine to remove the husks and will be happy even tho we are unable to remove all of them if we can get a shucking machine. We believe we would prefer a machine that would remove the husks without shelling any of the corn. We have heard of one machine, but have been informed that it would shell as much as 5 to 10% of the corn in the shucking operation. Any information regarding the improved machines will be greatly appreciated.—Frank Bailey, Fort Worth, Tex.

Ans.: Non-shredding corn husking machines are made and sold by Appleton Mfg. Co., Batavia, Ill.; Heuss Mfg. Co., New Holstein, Wis., r.f.d. to Marytown; and Morrall Bros., Morrall, O.

Test for Heat Damaged Wheat?

Grain Dealers Journal: Can the Journal give us the test for heat damaged wheat?—C. L. Scholl, grain dept., Quaker Oats Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Ans.: Altho all the grain inspectors are required to do in determining heat damage is to make an ocular examination of the kernels, as to the color and condition of their surface, a chemical test was described by W. L. Frank in the Journal March 10, 1922, that leaves no doubt as to whether the heat damage is real or only apparent. If the gluten in the wheat has not been damaged the surface discoloration should be disregarded.

The test is based on the Bamihl test for gluten, a detailed description of which is given in "Food Inspection and Analysis," by Leach, 3d edition, page 322. Mr. Frank, in the Journal, gives the procedure in applying the test to wheat, by removing the germ, brush end and bran, and rubbing the interior content of the kernel with water containing the red dye known as eosin. The gluten would absorb the color and become plainly visible as small rolls in sound wheat, or as small specks if the wheat was actually damaged.

Warehouse Laws of Iowa?

Grain Dealers Journal: What warehouse laws are in effect in Iowa?—C. A. Stuckey, Moulton, Ia.

Ans.: Iowa has a whole chapter of laws, Chapter 425, Sections 9661 to 9718, covering the issuance of warehouse receipts, the obligations and rights of warehousemen on their receipts, negotiation and transfer of receipts, and criminal offenses against this law.

Chapter 426 provides for Bonded Warehouses for Agricultural Products; for the issuance of licenses by the board of railroad commissioners to those who may apply. It is not compulsory.

Chapter 427 containing Sections 9752 to 9805, provides for "Unbonded Agricultural Warehouses," under which farm cribs can be sealed by a board in each community appointed by the state sec'y of agriculture, acting thru a local sealer, the owner paying to the board at time of sealing 1c a bushel to cover all expense. The license costs \$3. Sec. 9804 imposes a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 on farmers who take grain out of their sealed bins or cribs, besides a year's imprisonment.

The sealer gives the owner of the grain a certificate of the amount contained therein, made non-negotiable if deliverable to owner, or negotiable if deliverable to bearer. Grain in the sealed bin may be certified as being the property of a group of persons or pool.

Handling Heating Oats?

Grain Dealers Journal: What should be done with a bin of oats that are heating? Some tell me to take the oats out and cool off by handling. Others tell me to let them alone until the heat passes over.—H. A. Triebel.

Ans.: Most grains contain oil and starch that will oxidize slowly, if damp, and the free circulation of air is impeded, as in a bin. Therefore when corn, wheat or other grains become heated in a bin the only recourse is to clean and cool off the grain. If the moisture is in excess run the grain thru a drier before running thru the cooler. If not excessively moist cool off by running.

Oats are the exception. When oats come from the field newly threshed or damp into the elevator bins they are likely to go thru the "sweat," becoming warm and pouring out an alarming vapor like smoke from the top of the bin. The thing to do is to let them alone, until the sweating process has been completed, when a blackened crust 6 inches to 2 ft. thick will be found on top of the perfectly sound oats below. The crust should be skimmed off so as not to mix with the good oats. If the sweating oats are disturbed, as by loading into a car, they will spoil very soon, becoming very hot and worthless.

Under some conditions, which are not clearly understood, whether due to the character of the ferment or the access of air, damp oats in a bin will turn into a solid mass, black from top to bottom, and of no value. If the heating is of such a character the oats must be moved out and cooled as soon as possible.

Failure to Ship in Contract Time?

Grain Dealers Journal: I am having trouble about a load of corn which I bot on May 23, to be shipped in seven days. I haven't it yet (Aug. 18). Can I collect?

About a month later I bot another load of the same firm at 9¼¢ a bushel difference and offered to settle with them on that basis. They kept telling me they would make it right, but when it comes to a show-down, they will do nothing.—H. R. Kiefer, Stanley, Ia.

Ans.: As the Waterloo Brokerage Co. gave up the name of its principal, Clyde Smith, of Grundy Center, Ia., as seller, the Brokerage Company is not liable, if Smith authorized the sale, the claim is against Smith, the seller.

If sale is unauthorized the claim is against the Brokerage Company.

A clause in the printed form of confirmation reads as follows: "If grain not shipped within contract time, it is agreed that contract shall remain open until shipped, or we advise you that we have closed same." Under this clause the seller or brokerage company can play the market against the buyer. If the brokerage company is acting in the interest of buyer as well as seller, it should, at request of buyer, inform seller that contract is closed for failure to ship, and hold the seller for damages. If market is down the buyer, if not shipped in contract time, is within his rights by canceling the contract and pocketing the difference, so advising the brokerage company when canceling.

Four and one-third centuries ago Luca Paciolo, a monk of Venice, wrote the first text on accounting. The principles set forth therein have guided bookkeepers ever since. So should you tire of posting and billing accounts monthly blame Luca and not the present progressive "Charge it!" generation. Or better, figure your overhead on credit sales—then you'll sell for cash only and forget Luca ever lived.

Handle Combined Wheat with Care.

Country elevator operators who handle combined wheat need to keep a vigilant lookout for grain which is wet or green and avoid storing or shipping it long distances without first cleaning and drying.

Damp or heat damaged wheat are sure to be heavily discounted at destination, so it behooves the country buyer to discount all he takes in.

Experiments thus far have not shown that excessively green or wet combined wheat can be dried satisfactorily in ventilated bins on farms. Few local elevators are equipped with driers and the drying of wet or green wheat by elevating and cleaning is a very slow process. The most practicable solution of the problem appears to be to delay combining until the grain is of proper condition for marketing.

Active Futures Should Be Months of Movement and Demand.

By JAMES E. BENNETT.

The inauguration of trade in March delivery has met with as much success as could be expected. Operators and floor traders seemed to be rather prejudiced at first, incident to the bad habits acquired through recent years, but the volume of trading in March has been quite satisfactory to the commission firms, hedgers and cash grain handlers.

Other markets have their deliveries more logically arranged than has been the practice at Chicago in recent years, a notable feature being, of course, October wheat at Winnipeg, which is a delivery made prior to the closing of navigation, and in that market affords exporters both in Winnipeg and at eastern points an opportunity to purchase wheat for delivery on October contracts with a hedge placed in a forward month as, for instance, December, and frequently in Chicago May, for the want of anything better. March would be an ideal over-winter protection, especially in grain that was taken on October contracts and moved to distributing points east.

As far as Chicago is concerned, we have so long catered to carriers of grain who are in the market solely to collect carrying charges, that the advantages of merchandising deliveries have somewhat been lost sight of. Favorable comment has been made upon the March delivery by export interests and cash grain interests to whom the May delivery has not always been a satisfactory winter hedge, as it so frequently is influenced by new crop conditions just antedating early wheat harvests, or, in fact, over-lapping some of the early southwestern harvests. Of course, May wheat will come onto the blackboard a little later on and to the merchandiser an excellent opportunity is afforded to secure spring supplies on a March purchase with a hedge placed in a forward month, as, for instance, May and July.

The lakes normally open early in April and what is so frequently done by New York exporters at Winnipeg could readily be done at Chicago, only on what would seem to be a better basis. The New York exporter buys October wheat in Winnipeg and sells some forward delivery against it. The Chicago operator or the New York operator working from Chicago might readily purchase March wheat later in the season and place a hedge in May, putting himself in an excellent position to acquire a supply of wheat protected by a forward hedge. As trade broadens in the March delivery, we feel that the advantages will be more appreciated and more fully taken advantage of.

As it is, those who have advocated a March delivery are gratified with the success with which this delivery has met, and already there is considerable activity in March corn and some in March oats. As a new crop hedge, March corn is certain to be more satisfactory than the extremely precarious sale of December against new crop purchases. Of course, in most years, December is a dangerous sale against new crop delivery of corn. January would be far better for the trade at large.

Trading in futures in Chicago or at any other future market should be based upon the logical time for movement and the logical time for demand, rather than upon matter of habit into which we have declined. Such hedges are in vogue in all other commodities, including cotton, provisions, sugar, rubber and cotton seed oil. Even on our own exchange we trade in October provisions and in March provisions, also in January.

Chicago has facilities for handling grain every day in the year and every month in the year. It should be possible to secure delivery on future contracts more frequently than four times a year and the trade at large would be greatly benefited if it were possible to secure a delivery of articles purchased not at irregular intervals, but every thirty days; that is, every month in the year. This is hardly likely to be brought about, but a more frequent delivery

would undoubtedly be a deterrent factor in the matter of excessive short selling and a division of the load should and probably would have a tendency to maintain a slightly higher level. The producer and the Board of Trade as a whole likewise benefit by a relatively higher range of prices. Low prices are detrimental to the exchange and the producer alike. It is my feeling that if purchasers could with full confidence come to this market more frequently we as an exchange and the public at large would be benefited.

March Future Trading Going Strong.

When, on July 27, James Fones, sec'y, posted on the Board the following notice, many members were doubtful whether the desired result would be accomplished:

On and after Monday, August 1, the Market Report Committee will, by direction of the Board of Directors, post quotations on contracts for the month of March and all intermediate months, with a view of encouraging more frequent deliveries.

To their surprise, the rank and file of the membership and the pit crowd took hold of the proposition with vim. Brokers whose shouts in the pit had never framed any word between "Deese" and May, joined in the March, and harvested as great profits as they expected from the hitherto alluring May.

That a real reform has been accomplished is shown by the record of the quotations. Taking two comparative days, this year and last, there were 107 fluctuations of ¼ cent during Monday, Aug. 15, 1927, in the new "March" delivery of wheat. A year ago, on Monday, Aug. 16, there were none in the March future, and by some coincidence, the same number, 107, in May delivery. This year, on Aug. 15, there were but three "quotes" on May, indicating that during August the trading in the more distant future had passed completely over into the March delivery, just as desired by its advocates of many years past.

This change must be very gratifying to James E. Bennett, who has worked and talked for this constructive idea so long.

John Barrett, who has been a generous buyer of March wheat, says: "It is a good thing. I am a firm believer in it. It gives a better distribution of trades thru the year."

Trading in the March delivery means one more turn-over a year, so self-interest should persuade the pit crowd to continue this innovation, the real benefit of which will accrue to the cash grain dealers, millers and hedgers, who want to avoid the annual congestion in the May delivery.

Against Free Storage.

In one community there were 12 farmers elevators within a radius of 100 miles. There is one left today. I think that is a very fair example of what granting free storage, rent and money does.

Whenever you give away anything in the grain business, just as in any other business, if you are going to survive, you will have to collect a greater toll along some other line to make up for some of the loss. For instance, if the farmer was to give away say half of his crop, you can readily see that he will have to get more for the half which he sells.

Free storage, it has been proved in our state, and it can be proved by other states, covering a period of more than 30 years, has been the costliest thing that the farmer individually has ever practiced. In other words, the man who sells his grain when he hauls it into the market, is the man who gets the greatest price for his grain, and in addition to that, the man who stored his grain at home on the farm, rather than in the elevator, is also the beneficiary.—Sec'y P. A. Lee, Grand Forks, N. D.

Argentina exports during July totaled: Wheat, 9,038,000 bus.; corn, 37,087,000; linseed, 4,482,000; oats, 3,376,000; and barley, 781,000 bus.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

A Correction.

Grain Dealers Journal: In your August 10th number, page 161, you referred editorially to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and again give publicity to an absolutely unfounded statement, that the Saskatchewan Pool had attempted to gain complete control of all farmers' business, including the sale and distribution of farm produce, as well as the purchase of the commodities used by the farmers.

It generally takes the truth a long time to catch up with a lie, but I trust that you will find room in some issue of your Journal to state that the Saskatchewan Pool has not even considered the matter of co-operative buying of any commodities. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool was organized expressly for the purpose of marketing wheat co-operatively and it has confined its activities to this field.

The members of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool do not expect the Grain Dealers Journal to see eye to eye with them in their methods of doing business, but I feel sure that you will not intentionally publish an absolutely false statement, circulated solely for the purpose of arousing antagonisms of other interests against the Wheat Pool.—Yours very truly, W. A. MacLeod, Director of Publicity, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., Winnipeg.

On Re-Sampling Cars at the Terminal.

Grain Dealers Journal: The question of re-sampling cars has caused more or less criticism and complaint from the country grain shipper, particularly when the re-samples showed inferior grain as compared to the State Grain Inspection Department samples, by which sales are made, so that it was necessary to make discounts.

On account of the quality of the grain the past two years, in most cases it was impossible for the country grain shipper to load his cars evenly, which made it almost impossible for a sampler to secure an accurate or representative sample of the load. This accounts for variation in samples, but if the commission man representing the country shipper will avail himself of the facilities offered by the official Board of Trade Sampling Department the variation in samples will oftener work to the advantage of the shipper than to his disadvantage.

There are no comments or criticisms made by the country shipper on cars that are re-inspected and graded higher, but the system is severely criticized when the cars are graded or regraded lower than his expectations. A commission man who goes to the expense of securing an official Board of Trade re-sample for the purpose of checking the sample furnished and the grade placed on cars by the State Grain Inspection Department, and uses the official Board of Trade re-sample as a guide and check, guarantees the country grain shipper all the protection possible in the handling of his shipments. The present system of Federal appeal also has proven to be a great benefit to the country grain shipper.

It must be remembered that the commission merchant is bound by his sales contract to deliver to buyer grain as represented by sale sample, and that buyer must accept if as represented. Be the grain delivered inferior, as discerned on re-sample or re-inspection or federal appeal called by the buyer, then buyer will naturally demand discount of market difference.—John E. Brennan, John E. Brennan & Co., Chicago.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Oct. 10. Terminal Grain Weighmasters Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

Oct. 10. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

Oct. 10-12. Grain Dealers National Ass'n thirty-first annual convention at Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

Oct. 10-12. United States Feed Distributors seventh annual convention at Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

Nov. 15-17. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Nebraska, and Farmers Managers Ass'n of Nebraska, Hotel Yancey, Grand Island, Nebr.

Costs of Storing Corn in Crib.

The items of cost and profit in storing corn, outside of the chances for change in the price level, include interest on the money tied up in the grain, interest and depreciation charges on the crib used, insurance against loss from fire and storms, shrinkage and change in grade, according to Lacey F. Rickey, author of Bulletin No. 295, recently issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana. As an example:

With corn at 60 cents a bushel and interest at 6% the charge would be 3.6 cents a bushel a year, or 0.3 cents a month. Similar monthly charges can be readily determined to correspond with the actual early winter price of corn and the local rate of interest.

A good substantial crib can be built and maintained at an annual charge of about 3 cents a bushel of capacity. A well-made shed type crib of 1,000 bus. capacity can be built on this basis. Increasing the size decreases the cost per bushel of capacity.

Storage of shelled corn at the terminal markets is seldom practical, for the farmer or country dealer. The charges at Chicago are 1½ cents a bushel for unloading and elevating, and storage for the first 10 days. Thereafter the charge is 1-20 of a cent a day, or approximately 1½ cents a month. The average charge for protection against fire, lightning and tornado is about 0.1 cent a month for each bushel. It may be safely assumed that in years when corn is well matured and comparatively dry when husked, the shrinkage from November until the following summer will be around 14 or 15%. On the other hand when corn goes into the crib in a rather sappy condition, the shrinkage will amount to 18 or 20% or more. Instead of using the average therefore in applying these results, it is better to select a year for which the figures appear to fit the conditions of the year under consideration.

When corn is sold on the ear, the price increases necessary to offset the costs of carrying the corn for delayed marketing may be determined as follows:

Let us assume that new corn is selling in November for 60 cents a bushel of 70 lbs. in a year when the moisture content of corn is fairly high. What price must be obtained the following June to offset the costs incurred? The shrinkage up until June will amount to 17.9%, or let us say 18%. Subtracting this figure from 100 leaves 82, which divided into the 60 cents obtainable at husking time gives the cost which will offset the shrinkage. To this cost of 73.2 cents must be added the cost of interest and insurance, and the charge for the use of the crib if conditions are such that this item should be included, making the total 76 cents. Under these conditions then, 76 cents in June amounts to 60 cents in the preceding November.

Tentative Program, G. D. N. A.

For the thirty-first Annual Convention of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, to be held at Omaha, Nebr., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 10, 11, and 12, 1927. Headquarters, Fontenelle Hotel. (There will be no afternoon sessions of the Convention.)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 9:30 A. M.

Call to order by President C. D. Sturtevant.
Invocation—Rev. Stephen E. McGinley, Rector Trinity Cathedral.

Address of Welcome on behalf of the City of Omaha, Hon. James C. Dahlmann, Mayor.

Address of Welcome on behalf of the Omaha Grain Exchange—E. P. Peck, President.

Response on behalf of the Grain Trade—A. S. MacDonald, First Vice-President of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Boston, Mass.

President's Annual Address—C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Quinn, Toledo.

Presentation of Booster Prizes.

Appointment of Convention Committees.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 9:30 A. M.

"Congress and the McNary-Haugen Bill," Hon. Walter H. Newton, Member of Congress from the Fifth Minnesota District, Minneapolis.

"Development of Navigation on the Missouri River," Arthur J. Weaver, President of the Missouri River Navigation Ass'n, Falls City, Nebr.

Legislation—F. G. Horner, Chairman, Evanston, Illinois.

Transportation—Henry L. Goemann, Chairman, Mansfield, O.

Crop Reports—John M. Flynn, Chairman, St. Joseph, Mo.

Membership—W. H. Harter, Chairman, Minneapolis.

Rejected Applications—J. W. Greer, Chairman, Minneapolis.

Arbitration Appeals Committee—W. W. Manning, Chairman, Fort Worth, Texas.

Arbitration Committee No. 1—J. R. Murrell, Jr., Chairman, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Arbitration Committee No. 2—F. G. Coe, Chairman, Chicago.

Arbitration Committee No. 3—F. J. Schonhart, Chairman, Buffalo.

Arbitration Committee No. 4—E. W. Crouch, Chairman, McGregor, Tex.

Arbitration Committee No. 5—Frank A. Theis, Chairman, Kansas City.

Arbitration Committee No. 6—S. C. Armstrong, Chairman, Seattle, Wash.

Feed Arbitration Committee—H. R. Wilbur, Chairman, Jamestown, N. Y.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 9:30 A. M.

"Illinois State Politics and the Kessinger Bill," Frank J. Delany, Chicago, representing the Chicago Board of Trade.

Trade Rules—S. P. Mason, Chairman, Sioux City, Iowa.

General Discussion on the subject: "Does the Grain Dealers National Ass'n favor the Frazier Bill, S. 5696, to Amend the United States Grain Standards Act?" This bill provides for out-right Federal inspection to replace the existing system of Federal Supervision.

Uniform Grades—G. E. Blewett, Chairman, Fort Worth, Texas.

Grain Products Committee—E. C. Drayer, Chairman, St. Louis.

Unfinished Business.

Reports of Convention Committees.

Election and Installation of Officers.

ENTERTAINMENT.

FOR THE LADIES: Registration headquarters at the Fontenelle Hotel. Local hostess will greet the arriving ladies.

Monday, Oct. 10—Twelve o'clock noon, luncheon, followed by style show at the Fontenelle Hotel.

Tuesday, Oct. 11—Afternoon, matinee at the New Orpheum Theater.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN: Monday, Oct. 10—Morning, Convention Session. Afternoon, visit to Grain Exchange, golf and miscellaneous.

Tuesday, Oct. 11—Morning, Convention Session. Afternoon, golf tournament. Prizes to be given. (Special busses will leave from the Fontenelle Hotel at 1 p. m.)

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Monday, Oct. 10—Evening, 9 o'clock, ball at the Fontenelle Hotel.

Tuesday, Oct. 11—Evening, 7 o'clock, banquet at the Fontenelle Hotel, E. P. Peck, president of the Omaha Grain Exchange, presiding. Toastmaster, C. N. Wright, social vice-president of the Platte Valley State Bank, Scottsbluff, Nebr. Speaker of the evening, A. C. Malloy, attorney, Hutchinson, Kans.

Burning of the Concrete Elevator at Laurens.

Lightning struck the concrete elevator of the Farmers Trading Co. at Laurens, Ia., during a heavy thunderstorm between 5 and 6 a. m., Saturday, July 16. It resulted in a fire that burned the adjacent wood iron-clad elevator of the company and gutted the concrete structure. About 9,000 bus. of shelled corn in the wooden elevator were cooked beyond hope of salvage.

When the fire had burned out, it was found that the steel switch box had been knocked from its place on the wall in the concrete house and a gash in the concrete wall showed the course of the lightning in reaching the cribbed structure. Insurance adjusters expressed the belief that the lightning had struck the motor in the cupola, followed the electric wires down the conduit, and knocked the switch-box from the wall a couple of feet from where it entered the cribbed elevator.

The wood elevator was of cribbed construction, iron-clad, and had 10 bins with an aggregate capacity of 20,000 bus. It was built by Younglove Construction Co. in 1913 and fitted with the conventional log dump, wood legs, rope drive and electric motor. The building was rodged to protect it from lightning, and was covered by insurance.

The concrete elevator was built by D. F. Hoag & Co. in 1918. The elevators were adjacent but their driveways joined. In outside dimensions, the concrete elevator was approximately 35 ft. square and 105 ft. high, composed of four large bins about 90 ft. high and holding around 14,000 bus. each, one center bin with capacity for about 9,000 bus., and two small bins.

A well extending from the bottom slab to the cupola of the building contained the steel leg and the man-lift. The leg was braced with wooden timbers. The man-lift was of steel, but ran between wooden guides.

The work-floor on top of bins was of concrete. A 6-bu. Richardson Automatic hopper scale at this point was fitted with a small wooden hopper at the top and a large wooden hopper at the bottom, which extended down for a little way into the middle concrete bin that was partially filled with oats.

The distributor floor at the top of the cupola was of wood. This bore the Strong-Scott dis-

tributor and head and a direct connected 10-h.p. G. E. motor.

The highest point on the elevator was a length of gas pipe extending up from the cupola to hold one end of a radio aerial. In the belief that a concrete elevator is lightning and fireproof, the company had failed to equip it with lightning rods. Iron-clad fire doors in the driveway between the two elevators were depended upon to prevent the spread of any blaze that might occur in the cribbed house.

The wife of a section boss on the Northwestern railroad was standing near the window in their home watching the storm. She claims to have seen lightning strike the elevator, but failed to realize that fire might result. About 30 minutes later both she and her husband noticed smoke rolling along the track from the elevator. Then they sent in an alarm. The local fire department brought two hose and a chemical wagon to bear on the blaze, but it was already beyond control. Consequently, they concentrated all efforts on saving the lumber yard nearby and preventing the spread of the fire.

M. C. Larson, the manager of the elevator, was spending his vacation in Colorado at the time. Martin Hertz, one of the directors, came to town while the elevator was burning. He opened the back doors of the driveway in the concrete house and, looking in, saw nothing but a little smoke seeping in around the fire doors. Accordingly, he notified the fire chief that a hose ought to be played on the inside of the doors to prevent their breaking down and spreading the conflagration to the concrete house.

The fire chief failed to heed. Thirty minutes later the doors had broken. The blaze ran riot over the wood planking on the dump floor, burned out the wooden man-lift guides and leg bracings in the well and destroyed the wood distributor floor and automatic scale hoppers in cupola. Part of the burning hoppers fell into the center bin, igniting the oats.

Fire was communicated to center bin in the concrete house which was half filled with oats, and smoldered for two weeks before it was finally put out. The oats were in good condition, but, being dry, burned the more readily. Grain in other bins was unharmed.

The job of repairing the damage to the concrete elevator was let to R. P. Koser for \$2,000.

He found it necessary to re-babbit all bearings, install new elevator belt and D. P. cups, a new Strong-Scott distributor head, and a new 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse, 3-phase, inclosed, self-ventilating motor. The wooden dump platform has been rebuilt and fitted with a Strong-Scott air lift. The wooden distributor floor, leg bracings, man-lift guides and automatic scale hoppers have been replaced with wood.

Insurance was immediately sought, but the house stands today as it did before the fire, with equal possibility of being gutted. It would have been wiser to have replaced the wood that burned out with steel or concrete. The directors are considering installing lightning rods.

The directors have not as yet decided whether or not they will rebuild the cribbed elevator adjacent that was destroyed. They could still use the old foundation.

The company had contracted for grain to be delivered, so R. C. Booth, who runs the elevator half a block away, consented to its using a few of the bins in his elevator, while the concrete house was being repaired, thus extending the hand of good-fellowship as becomes a good grain man. The company's elevator is back in operation again, carrying on its active trade in grain, coal, feed and seed.

Heat-Damaged Wheat.

Heat-damaged wheat is one of the most important types of damaged wheat found on the market. It is difficult to detect and a very small quantity mixed with sound wheat lowers the quality decidedly.

A study reported in United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 6-T, "Heat-Damaged Wheat," shows that wheat discolored by heat of fermentation to the shade popularly known as skin-burned is of inferior milling quality, with increasing inferiority as the degree of discoloration becomes more pronounced.

The so-called sound wheat remaining after the bin of wheat has heated to the extent that only a small portion of the kernels are discolored is in a "sick" or weakened condition.

Mixing heat-damaged wheat with sound wheat is shown to be poor practice, as only 1 per cent of skin-burned wheat, or 0.5 per cent of badly heat-damaged kernels when mixed with sound wheat injures the milling and baking qualities of the sound wheat.

Wheat that is badly stack-stained is also of inferior milling quality. It usually gives a low flour yield and the flour has a high ash content. The bread made of such flour has poor color, a bitter taste and an undesirable weedy odor. The greater the discoloration, the more inferior the flour and bread become. Stack-stained wheat does not store well under slightly abnormal conditions; neither does the flour milled from it.

The condition of the grain at the time it is stacked or stored in bins is more responsible for heat-damaged kernels than are the methods of harvesting or threshing. Early harvesting reduces the risk of damage to the standing wheat and the use of a combine-harvester reduces the cost of harvesting and threshing over other methods. But much of the early harvested and early threshed grain or that threshed too soon after rain is in poor storage condition. Until a practical way is found to put such grain in a safe storage condition heat-damage is sure to continue unless harvesting and threshing are delayed until the grain is dry enough to carry safely in storage.

There was a time back in the days of knights and castles when accounts were settled with a game of checkers, but such settlement was expected in advance. The credit sales of side-lines might in many instances as well be settled with a game of checkers. "We Sell For Cash Only" means country elevator merchandisers plan to stay in business for a while and not have any goblin-like losses or past-due outstanding accounts keep them worrying nights.



After Burning of Farmers Trading Co.'s Elevators at Laurens, Ia.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

ALABAMA.

Dothan, Ala., Aug. 17.—Late rains gave us a good corn crop. Shelling new corn today, and it is dry. This is the earliest I have ever shelled corn. Cotton is badly damaged by weevils. Have a large peanut crop this year.—J. J. Daring.

CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 10.—The condition of all crops thruout Canada is excellent, based on condition of July 31. The condition of spring wheat is numerically expressed as 105% of the 10 year average, representing an anticipated yield of 15.6 bus. per acre and a total forecast for all wheat of 357,367,000 bus. from 22,335,777 acres. The preliminary estimate of the yield of hay and clover is 16,648,000 tons. This is the largest total yield of record for Canada, the previous record having been 16,348,000 tons in 1919.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

COLORADO.

Longmont, Colo., Aug. 10.—The prospects were good for a fine crop, but the rains of the past two weeks have delayed cutting and threshing and it looks as if considerable of the wheat will be moldy and sprouted. We anticipate a busy time for the remainder of the season if the rains stop.—Longs Peak Mlg. Co.

ILLINOIS.

Charlotte, Ill., Aug. 18.—Crops are poor. Oats, 10 to 20 bus. per acre. Corn is very backward, one-third will never mature. We will need better weather if we even have a fair crop.—Thos. H. Feely.

Waynesville, Ill., Aug. 11.—Corn looks very bad. Some farmers have just finished plowing and in my opinion this corn will never mature. A few fields look good, but they are few and far between.—Calvin Gambrel.

Hoopeston, Ill., Aug. 16.—At the regular monthly district meeting here tonight general run of reports as to crops were pretty pessimistic. Oats averaged 18-20 bus., wheat 10-12 bus. Lots of stations reporting barren stalks in corn fields running from 20 to 40 per cent.—W. A. Owings.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 11.—Illinois corn condition is the lowest in 26 years, according to the Aug. 1 joint crop report of the Illinois and Federal Departments of Agriculture. Hay and forage are abundant crops generally. Excepting hay and spring wheat, the general crop prospect is spotted and below average though barley, soy beans and cow peas rate up fairly well for the state as a whole. Illinois winter wheat yield at 13 bus. per acre is not up to earlier expectations and compares with 18.5 bus. last year and ten-year average of 17.4 bus. Quality only fair. Yields mostly range from 7 to 10 bus. in the south to 12 to 19 in the central areas and 20 to 21 bus. in the north. State production placed at 9,523,000 bus. against 9,934,000 bus. produced last season. U. S. winter wheat production 552,767,000 compared with 627,433,000 bus. for 1926. Illinois oats are a light crop with condition 46%. This is 5 points below last month and compares with the average of 79%. State production outlook, 113,420,000 bus. against 123,516,000 last year. U. S. oats production 1,277,516,000 bus. compared with 1,250,019,000 bus. Illinois rye yield at 14.5 bus. per acre compares with 10-year average of 16.1 bus. State barley condition, 84%, compares with the average of 87%.—A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician; H. L. Collins, ass't statistician.

INDIANA.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 17.—Many of the southern Indiana farmers are about through their fall plowing for wheat. A larger acreage will be sown this fall than for several years past.—C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind., Aug. 17.—Nelson Kelley, mgr. of the Mt. Vernon Milling Co., estimates the corn crop in Posey county this year at about 50 per cent normal. The acreage is about one-half that of former years. Early planted corn is looking good but it is feared an early frost will nip the corn that was planted late in the season.—C.

Peru, Ind., Aug. 17.—What is thought to be a banner yield of wheat in Miami county this year was harvested on the Deo Hod farm here. A yield of 39 bus. to the acre of excellent quality grain was produced.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 13.—Hard rains in southern and central Indiana during the second week in August did a great deal of good to the corn crop and other crops. The corn was badly in need of moisture and many of the fields were drying up before the rain came. Reports say that early planted corn is now looking most promising. Farmers are about through cutting their timothy crop and the yield was the best in many years. Red clover also showed up well and the yield was good and the quality of the hay was excellent.—C.

IOWA.

Early, Ia., Aug. 12.—Oats are awfully light. Barley is pretty good. Corn is a little late, but we may get some if the frosts hold off.—W. E. Jackson.

Lytton, Ia., Aug. 11.—Oats are light. The average test is 24 lbs. Yields are averaging between 30 and 35 bus. per acre.—Lytton Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Newell, Ia., Aug. 11.—We are about two weeks late on corn. Oats vary. Early oats were fair, but late oats are light. Barley is a fair crop.—E. M. Galbraith.

Correctionville, Ia., Aug. 13.—The average weight of oats coming in is 24 lbs., of barley, 40 lbs. Indications on the corn call for 80% of a crop.—F. J. Highley.

Early, Ia., Aug. 12.—Oats are testing from 18 to 32 lbs. and yielding around 30 bus. per acre and lower. Will probably have some corn, but not a great deal.—C. R. Grinyer.

Galva, Ia., Aug. 12.—Oats are poor, much of them testing as low as 20 lbs. Corn is hurt by dry weather. It will be a race between the corn and the frost.—A. J. Nelson.

Jaunita (Storm Lake p. o.), Ia., Aug. 11.—Oats are testing 18 to 28 lbs. and are yielding an average of 25 bus. Several reports are as low as 20 bus. per acre.—Frank Abenell.

Sac City, Ia., Aug. 12.—Our oats are light and of poor quality. Early planted corn is normal but late planted corn will require a late fall to mature in any quantity.—W. A. Galbraith.

Rembrandt, Ia., Aug. 10.—Oats are disappointing in both yield and weight. Yield is only averaging 35 bus. per acre and weight not more than 28 lbs.—D. W. Thomas, Rembrandt Elvtr. Co.

Galva, Ia., Aug. 12.—The oats yield is about average but very light, mostly about 26 lbs. Corn is in fair condition but about 10 days late. It needs rain and a late, dry fall.—G. R. Spurgeon.

Schaller, Ia., Aug. 12.—Quite a little barley around here replacing oats. More barley has been shipped out of here this season than in seven years previous. Much of it goes for feeding.—S. Eastlock.

Fonda, Ia., Aug. 11.—Oats here are a light crop, both in yield and weight. Corn prospects are 10 days to two weeks late and the crop needs favorable weather to mature in any quantity.—Guy F. Wilde.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Aug. 11.—From here west, oats grade increasingly lighter than from here east, and the percentage of barley in fields is generally heavier by comparison with the fields east of here.—E. W. M.

Laurens, Ia., Aug. 9.—Corn is very spotted and will require a very late fall to mature in any quantity. If frosts hold off until late September we may harvest half a crop.—O. M. Woods, agt., C. C. Buck.

Cushing, Ia., Aug. 13.—Oats are testing a little light. Yields will not average more than 25 bus. per acre. Corn looks good, but is quite late and will need a frostless September to reach maturity.—C. E. Lowery.

Sioux Rapids, Ia., Aug. 10.—It will be impossible to have a good crop of corn. Some of it was touched by frost in the low places the night of Aug. 8. Oats being threshed are a little light, yields average 40 bus. per acre.—F. B. Mather.

Marathon, Ia., Aug. 9.—Oats being threshed are a little light, running from 25 to 27 lbs. per bus. on an average. We will have some corn if the frosts hold off until late in September. But some indications of frost were shown in the low spots last night.—J. F. Campbell, mgr., Farmers Grain Co.

Colfax, Ia., Aug. 20.—Corn crop looking well, but must have all of September without frost. Wheat not up to expectations.—X.

Moulton, Ia., Aug. 9.—Crops are very poor in this section except hay; oats 10 to 25 bus., wheat about 15 bus. average, and corn poorest in many years. Very dry.—C. A. Stuckey.

Moville, Ia., Aug. 13.—Corn prospects are among the best in the state. This is now feeder country, so those prospects mean nothing from the grain dealer's angle.—W. L. Sanborn.

Waterloo, Ia., Aug. 10.—Early oats around here and as far west as Webster City are of good quality and, except for a percentage of barley in some fields, suitable for milling.—E. W. M.

Schaller, Ia., Aug. 12.—Oats are pretty light. They are averaging about 35 bus. per acre. If we get good weather until Oct. 1, we ought to get some corn. It hasn't reached the roasting ear stage yet.—U. L. Requarth.

Sulphur Springs, Ia., Aug. 11.—This territory has been completely surrounded with rains, but has had none for two months. Oats are threshing light and are running 20 to 25 bus. per acre. The quality is very poor.—C. H. Folk.

Newell, Ia., Aug. 11.—Some oats are running good and some poor. Generally the crop is short. Corn depends on the weather. A late fall will give us something. A frost hit some of the low spots one night recently.—F. O. Hocum.

Storm Lake, Ia., Aug. 10.—Oats are testing from 19 to 32 lbs., mostly a little light. Yields are running an average of 30 bus. per acre. Corn is two to three weeks late and 50% will never make corn of good quality.—C. E. Voyles.

Popejoy, Ia., Aug. 20.—Oats crop good, averaging from 40 to 70 bus. per acre. Corn crop a little backward. If frost holds off two weeks longer than usual, there will be a fair crop, but at best there will be some soft corn.—X.

Havelock, Ia., Aug. 9.—We have enjoyed beneficial rains and the corn is now making rapid progress. About 50% of the crop will be safe from frost by the 25th of September. The remainder of it will need another two weeks.—J. L. Miller, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

KANSAS.

Collano (Plains p. o.), Kan., Aug. 11.—Plenty of rains, so that a big crop will be sown this fall.—E. B. Schmitt.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 15.—Kansas wheat yields based on threshing returns to date are as follows: Total yield for state, 98,137,120 bus.; yield per acre, 10.7 bus. During 1926 the yield for the state was 154,475,454, and the yield per acre 14.9 bus.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y, Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 10.—The August corn condition of 83% of normal is the best August outlook recorded in Kansas since 1922 and has been excelled only twice in the last 13 years. The 10-year Kansas average condition for Aug. 1 has been 68%. A production of 116,244,000 bus. is indicated as entirely possible for this condition. Last year's crop was estimated at 57,299,000 bus. and the 5-year average has been 103,687,000 bus. Winter wheat yields have been generally disappointing from threshing returns. The average yield is estimated at 10.8 bus. per acre on 10,342,000 acres left for harvest and a total crop this year of 111,694,000 bus. Last year's crop was one of Kansas' best at 150,057,000 bus. The 5-year Kansas average production of winter wheat has been 118,734,000 bus. The quality of this year's wheat is rated at 87% compared with 96% last year and a 10-year average of 90%. Operators of mills and elevators in the state estimate that 42% of this year's crop will grade No. 1; 29%, No. 2; 17%, No. 3; 7%, No. 4; 3%, No. 5; and 2% will go as sample. Grain sorghums made rapid recovery from a late start during July. The August rating is 80% of normal compared with 72% a month ago and 74% a year ago. This condition justifies forecasting a prospective production of 21,734,000 bus. of milo, kafir and feterita compared with last year's crop of 19,404,000 bus. and the 5-year average of 23,040,000 bus. Sorghum forage condition is rated at 84% now compared with 77% last month and 59% last year on Aug. 1. The Kansas oat crop, based on early threshing returns, is estimated at 32,602,000 bus. compared to 35,112,000 bus. last year and the 5-year average of 34,257,000 bus. Barley estimate is for 6,711,000 bus. compared with 3,032,000 last year and a 5-year average of 11,116,000 bus. It is by far the best barley crop since 1923.—State Board of Agriculture.

Oketon, Kan., Aug. 10.—Threshing is just about completed. Average yield of wheat about 25 bus. Oats crop was good and averaged 40 bus. per acre. Corn is best in 5 years. Moisture has been very plentiful during the months of June, July, and so far in August.—Glenn L. Root.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 15.—Estimates range from 20 bus. in the southeast counties to 45 in the north central and northeast counties, or an average of over 30 bus. per acre. Contrary to general belief, corn is as far advanced as usual this season of the year with the exception of the southeast counties where replanting was made necessary on account of the cold, wet spring. Nothing but an exceptionally early frost can prevent a bumper corn crop in Kansas present season. At least 1,000,000 acres of abandoned wheat land were planted to corn between May 15 and June 1 in the western and north central counties. Kansas has approximately 6,250,000 acres of growing corn with an average of 28 bus. per acre, would give us a 175,000,000 crop. In 1905 we produced 190,000,000 bus. on 6,799,000 acres, or 28.1 bu. average. In 1915 we produced 190,000,000 bus. on 6,799,000 acres. In 1915 we produced 142,653,140 from 4,372,238 acres or an average of 31.44 per acre. If the present prospect is maintained until maturity it is reasonable to expect a 175,000,000 crop of corn.—E. J. Smiley, Sec'y, Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

MICHIGAN.

Whittemore, Mich., Aug. 21.—Do not expect to ship out any grain this year as crops are very poor. All surplus will be consumed locally.—Grange Elvtr. Ass'n.

Vickeryville, Mich., Aug. 20.—Grain is of pretty good color and condition and grades fair. Some smut in wheat. The dry weather is damaging the bean crop.—Rockafellow Grain Co.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 19.—Weather ideal but dry. Wheat excellent, oats extra good, large hay crop with small second cutting account of dry weather, nice prospects for clover seed, potatoes need a long rain, buckwheat good, corn crop poor, beans need rain.—White Bros.

Coleman, Mich., Aug. 19.—Wheat averaging light in test, 25 to 30 bus. per acre yield. Oats and barley as low as 10 bus. and as high as 60 bus. to the acre, average 30. Beans will be a light crop, all pods inspected so far having only two or three beans. Too much rain early and none later.—Wm. W. Mainhood.

Owosso, Mich., Aug. 21.—Wheat made a fine crop, both in yield and quality. Oats are good as to quality, but yields are disappointing. Don't believe we will get a corn crop, seed was poor, planting late, bad start and summer too cold. Red clover seed looks like a bumper crop, never saw finer prospects in 25 years' experience.—Geo. W. Young.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 11.—The Michigan wheat crop is very good in all except a few counties. The straw is long and only a few sections report any rust. Considerable threshing has been done in the southern half and yields are generally good. The average for the state is 22 bus. per acre, the highest in more than 20 years except in 1924. The estimated production is 20,240,000 bus. as compared with 17,916,000 in 1926. The grain is excellent quality, being rated at 92%, 3% above average. The average yield of rye from this year's crop is 14.7 bus. per acre as compared with a 10-year average of 13.7. There was some winter-killing in a few northwestern counties of the lower peninsula but elsewhere the crop is satisfactory. The preliminary estimate of production is 2,866,000 bus. The quality is rated at 91%, which is 3% higher than the average. It is estimated that 68,000 acres of buckwheat were planted in Michigan this year. While it has been too dry for best growth in some sections, the condition of 83% is up to the average of other years at this date, which, under normal weather conditions until harvest, is equivalent to a crop of 931,000 bus. Last year's production was 765,000 bus. Field beans show a condition of only 76%, which is 7 points below the 10-year average for Aug. 1. There were many poor stands and dry weather has greatly interfered with growth in various sections. Only a few counties promise a good yield unless conditions improve very soon. The extreme dry weather at time of report may injure the setting and filling of pods. The Aug. 1 condition, if maintained to the end of the season, would result in a production of 6,792,000 bus.—Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician.

MINNESOTA.

Emmons, Minn., Aug. 19.—Some grain is being marketed, but on account of poor corn prospects the feed grains are held back.—Emmons Farmers Shipping Ass'n.

Jackson, Minn., Aug. 17.—A hailstorm that passed over this section is credited with destroying thousands of army worms that have been working in this vicinity.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Dawson, Minn., Aug. 11.—Threshing is now in full swing. Winter wheat is of good quality and yields around 18 bus. per acre. Spring wheat is light and small. Oats light. Rye and flax good. Corn is coming fine but late.—H. O. Ronning.

Willmar, Minn., Aug. 10.—Harvesting is now completed in Kandiyohi county and threshing is in full blast. Threshing returns are very disappointing as wheat and oats are of poor quality. The yield of oats is running from 10 to 45 bus. per acre with an average of about 18 bus. The test of oats is very low. Barley is a good crop and the yield is about normal. The corn crop is having a hard time of it in this cool weather and at the best there will be only a 75% crop in this vicinity.—John Sandin.

Charleston, Mo., Aug. 15.—Had about 25% wheat crop and 40% prospects for corn because of the late spring and excessive moisture.—Whitehead Davis Grain Co.

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 13.—The August corn prospects now agree with August, 1924, when a condition of 70% resulted in 26 bus. per acre. Missouri corn made good growth generally during July. Corn is thin, stalks small, and some is tasselling out three to five feet high. Chinch bugs are more numerous than for some years. August is the critical month this year. Wheat threshings average 9.7 bus. upon 1,558,000 acres, totaling 15,113,000 bus., against 21,282,000 from 1,291,000 acres averaging 15.3 bus. in 1926. Low yields prevail in all sections excepting certain west and northwest counties. Threshing is a small job and many localities have difficulty in securing machines, causing more grain to be stacked than of late years. The quality is 76% against 93% last year. Yields are not up to June expectations, varying greatly from one locality to another. Only a small amount of wheat is grading No. 1. Oats yields are the poorest since 1922 at 16 bus. per acre, yields generally light and disappointing. The August condition of 56% indicates 32,508,000 bus. against 43,460,000 bus. last year on acreage of 1,738,000 compared to 2,173,000 in 1926.—E. A. Logan, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Jewell Mayes, Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

NEBRASKA.

Walthill, Neb., Aug. 17.—Corn prospects are good if good weather continues. Oats are not as good as last year.—J. N. Taylor.

Hubbell, Neb., Aug. 11.—Our crop is three-fourths threshed and in yield not quite up to expectations.—Hubbell Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Lyons, Neb., Aug. 17.—Corn looks like a good crop. Oats averaged between 25 and 40 lbs. per acre. Wheat yielded 20 to 35 bus.—J. Burns.

Eagle, Neb., Aug. 22.—We will have a bumper crop of corn, if the frost stays away for another month.—P. B. Cruise Grain & Lumber Co.

Walthill, Neb., Aug. 17.—Oats are awfully light, running from 24 to 29 lbs. Yields are short. Corn prospects are excellent.—O. Whitehead.

Insvale, Neb., Aug. 12.—We have the best show for a corn crop we have had in 20 years. Wheat is making from 15 to 20 bus.—Chas. Hunter.

Homer, Neb., Aug. 16.—Corn prospects are good if the frosts hold off. Winter wheat was good, spring wheat and oats were light.—J. W. Blacketer.

Rosalie, Neb., Aug. 17.—Corn prospects are excellent but the crop is a couple of weeks late and needs favorable weather. Oats are fair.—J. Gleysteen.

Oakland, Neb., Aug. 17.—Corn prospects are good if we get some warm weather. Oats were light. Wheat yielded 20 to 35 bus. per acre.—E. V. Anderson.

Gilead, Neb., Aug. 10.—Wheat threshing done, average around 22 bus. Oats good, 50 bus. average. Corn fair. Six-inch rain with heavy wind Aug. 6, blowing down corn and damaging it about 20%. Many small buildings and windmills blown down.—C. F. Ernst, mgr., Gilead Grain Co.

Uehling, Neb., Aug. 18.—Corn looks to be in good shape if the frost don't catch it. Rain has now broken the driest spell we have had in 20 years.—F. O. Wright.

Colon, Neb., Aug. 19.—Corn is about 10 days late. It needs warm days and nights to beat the frost. Wheat was only half a crop this year compared to last.—Ben Freschauf.

Swedeburg, Neb., Aug. 19.—Wheat produced 30 bus. per acre. Quality excellent. Corn hopes call for a bumper crop if conditions hold good and Jack Frost stays away.—Wm. Worth.

Winnebago, Neb., Aug. 16.—Corn will be about 75% of normal. Oats are only half a crop by weight. They are light. Wheat was an average crop, but little is raised here.—M. Z. Easton.

St. Edward, Neb., Aug. 9.—A bad hail storm passed thru this district destroying a lot of the corn crop. Most of the small grain had been threshed just before the storm.—Allen J. Bennett.

Walton, Neb., Aug. 20.—Corn looks good and will produce a big crop if the frost stays away about 30 days. Wheat has all been threshed. It produced from 17 to 35 bus. per acre.—F. C. Kuse.

Emerald, Neb., Aug. 22.—Corn prospects are excellent and will produce well if the frosts hold off for a while. The crop is quite uneven. The wheat crop was good and produced a good yield.—L. J. Hohnstein.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb., Aug. 19.—Wheat wasn't as good as expected. It averaged 20 bus. per acre. Hot weather prevented the heads filling. Corn prospects are good but the crop is two weeks late.—C. E. Beebe.

Winslow, Neb., Aug. 18.—Corn is about three weeks late but looks very good and will produce a good crop if the frost stays off for about six weeks. Oats were very light, both in quality and yield.—F. H. Langewisch.

Oakland, Neb., Aug. 17.—Corn is about two weeks late. It needs warm days and warm nights to make a good crop. Oats are very light, testing from 24 to 30 lbs. and yielding 25 to 30 bus. per acre.—Aug. Holmquist.

Fremont, Neb., Aug. 18.—Corn prospects are excellent but a late fall is needed. Oats were light, averaging 15 to 30 bus. per acre and testing around 25 lbs. Wheat was of excellent quality but only yielded from 12 to 20 bus. per acre.—J. E. Watkins.

Hartington, Neb., Aug. 9.—The oats crop in the north half of Cedar county is of good quality but yield is not as strong as expected. The hot winds and intense heat of July damaged it. The yield is from 15 to 35 bus. per acre, and in a few places 40 or a little better.—F. B. Thoman.

Dakota City, Neb., Aug. 16.—Spring wheat was very poor, yielding 6 to 15 bus. per acre, testing 45 to 55 lbs. Winter wheat was much better, running as high as 30 bus. per acre. Rust did considerable damage. Corn prospects are excellent tho the crop is a little late.—R. H. Ream.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Max, N. D., Aug. 19.—Crop conditions are very good.—W. C. Ney.

Regent, N. D., Aug. 19.—Black rust has done considerable damage to the late wheat. Estimate damage about 20%.—Matt Bayer.

Balfour, N. D., Aug. 22.—The grain harvest is very poor. Hit hard by hail and what remained was ruined by heavy rains.—X.

Hamar, N. D., Aug. 20.—Crops are looking good. Have threshed a little rye, went as high as 57 to 58 lbs. to bu.—Maynard Mortenson.

Strasburg, N. D., Aug. 19.—Crops are fair, about 25% damage from rust. Threshing in about two weeks, mostly headed grain.—E. N. Rice.

Oakes, N. D., Aug. 11.—Oats crop very poor, wheat fair, barley good, corn needs warm weather and long fall, tho very good.—H. O. Jenny.

Bathgate, N. D., Aug. 11.—Crops are the poorest they have been in years. Too much rain in the spring. Farmers could not put wheat into ground, and that put in didn't amount to much.—Peter Paulus.

Larimore, N. D., Aug. 20.—Threshing will be general here the latter part of next week. Very little done to date. The North Dakota Agricultural College has man here keeping check on the two combines operating in this vicinity.—Larimore Farmers Elvtr. Co.

OHIO.

Columbus, O., Aug. 13.—Entomologists making a survey in 34 counties of this state find 20.6% of the wheat straws infested with hessian fly, as compared to 9% last summer. That increase was caused mainly by abundant fall and spring rains, which promoted the growth of volunteer wheat which served as food for the insect.—T. H. Parks, entomologist, Ohio State University.

OKLAHOMA.

Douglas, Okla., Aug. 10.—The wheat crop was nearly a failure, only 3 to 6 bus. per acre.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Canton, S. D., Aug. 10.—Crop conditions are good.—X.

Worthing, S. D., Aug. 10.—Crops are poor. Oats test as low as 20 lbs.—O. B. Jones.

Miller, S. D., Aug. 17.—Only an early frost will prevent a big corn crop in this section.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Frankfort, S. D., Aug. 12.—We have a bumper crop. Threshing is in full swing. Quality good.—Geo. Hassinger.

Fairfax, S. D., Aug. 10.—Oats are testing from 30 to 34 lbs., average yield 25 bus. per acre. No rye, wheat or barley raised here.—B. H. Schoenroge.

Estelline, S. D., Aug. 20.—Threshing in full blast, barley crop good, oats crop partly good and partly light, corn very backward and needs another month of warm weather.—Thos. Ford.

Brookings, S. D., Aug. 17.—Rust on corn is a new development here and aroused considerable worry until R. O. Bulger, who is in charge of the federal barberry eradication campaign, investigated and then issued a statement to the effect that there not only is a corn rust and a flax rust, but about 2,000 other kinds of rust to bother grain dealers. Corn rust, he states, does no particular damage.—Art Torkelson.

TEXAS.

Honey Grove, Tex., Aug. 22.—We will have considerable surplus corn this season.—The Williamson Co.

WASHINGTON.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 12.—One of the largest wheat crops in the history of Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana was reported recently at Spokane by the Division of Crops and Livestock estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, giving this year's figures 161,185,000 bus., as compared with 125,658,000 for 1926, with an increase of 35,527,000 bus. over last year's crop. This includes both spring and winter wheat. Washington with 49,898,000 bus.; Idaho, 30,118,000 bus.; Oregon, 24,038,000, and Montana, 57,131,000 bus.—S. N. B.

WISCONSIN.

Montford, Wis., Aug. 19.—Small grain fair, corn poor.—J. P. Kramer.

Tough and Damp Wheat.

Kansas City, Mo.—We feel like begging the trades pardon for referring again to tough wheat. Those of our friends who heeded our warning have saved themselves a lot of money, however. The temptation to follow the inexperienced competitor, who gets away satisfactorily on his first shipments of off grade wheat, almost always results in disaster. The increased discounts that have been applied to tough, heating and hot wheat, during the past week, have only been natural as the result of the large increase in the percentage of this class of wheat arriving. Elevators capacity for handling this class of wheat is limited, and even where they have sufficient capacity to handle all they have, the results are not always satisfactory. There is a ray of hope in the attitude of the buyer during the last few days more of them being willing to take on this wheat, and possibly the present discount is sufficient.—Shannon Grain Company.

Rains in Northwest Delay Harvesting.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 24.—Rains during past two weeks very helpful to corn, flax and late small grain crops, thruout the Northwest. Harvesting delayed for several days at a time on account of these rains, and only a small percentage of threshing has been accomplished.

The spring wheat, especially, has been very spotted all season, owing to part of the crop being so much later than the balance. In the northern half of North Dakota, the late wheat is apparently developing, with only a moderate amount of damage by rust. There is the tendency to cut both wheat and durum slightly green, wherever the fields are badly infected with rust. There probably is a variation in the weight of wheat in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, from 53 lbs. to 61 lbs. to the bushel.

Some durum fields in North Dakota show considerable damage by rust, while others nearby do not seem badly affected. The durum will be light weight, but the crop generally is more even than hard wheat, as it has escaped the severe damage encountered in Minnesota and the northeastern part of South Dakota.

Cold nights recently have held back growth of corn. Have had good rains, which will benefit this crop, but there should be several weeks of warm weather to mature a part of it. The balance is so late that there is no hope for it at all, except to use for silage.

Returns on barley indicate a fine crop. Some of it, however, will be stained, because of recent rains while it was in shock.

In many localities, the oats crop is so reduced by rust, that farmers must ship in feed. In others, there will be very few oats marketed, as they will be needed at home.

With a few exceptions, our reports on flax are still favorable. The late flax has made very good growth, aided by the rains. Throughout the Northwest, the early flax is turning in color, and in the southern districts, a small portion of the crop has been cut. If there are no frosts, in the near future, the flax crop should be up to early estimates.—W. G. Hudson, The Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Beaver, Ia., Aug. 20.—Thirty cars of oats were forwarded from here the first 15 days in August.—X.

Charlotte, Ill., Aug. 18.—Grain movement very light. Oats are all being binned at home.—Thos. H. Feely.

Collano (Plains p. o.), Kan., Aug. 10.—Three-fourths of the grain is on the market at this time.—E. B. Schmitt.

Hoopeston, Ill., Aug. 16.—At the regular monthly district meeting of grain dealers in this section, all attending advised that what old corn is back is being held tight to see what the outcome of the new crop will be.—W. A. Owings.

Vancouver, B. C.—Wheat exported from this port for the past two crop years totals 34,948,219 bus. in 1926-27 and 52,817,241 bus. in 1925-26. Oats shipped out this past crop year totaled 24,512 bus. against 150,118 bus. the previous period.—J. H. Hamilton.

Montreal, Que.—Receipts during the month of July compared with those of July, 1926, in bushels, were: Wheat, 10,217,457-8,988,990; corn, 27,175-31,046; oats, 773,228-4,796,749; rye, 973,220-1,861,233; barley, 449,679-1,968,940; flaxseed, 124,890-69,661. Shipments, similarly compared, were: Wheat, 8,958,819-9,503,042; corn, 14,223-....; oats, 1,307,430-4,151,064; rye, 2,513,544-1,203,134; barley, 1,102,150-3,160,768.

Denver, Colo.—Receipts of grain at this market during July, compared with those of a year ago, July, 1926, in bushels, were: Wheat, 237,000-478,500; corn, 204,600-161,200; oats, 86,000-70,000; barley, 22,100-34,000; hay (tons), 1,850-280; beans (carloads), 9-... Shipments, similarly compared, were: Wheat, 7,500-33,000; corn, 48,050-96,100; oats, 40,000-52,000; beans (carloads), 48-81.—H. G. Mundhenk, Sec'y, Denver Grain Exchange.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The thru grain, eastbound, on the Erie division is 92.66% of that division's total eastbound thru tonnage. The canal shipments of grain, in tons, during 1926 were as follows: Wheat, 503,432; corn, 8,645; oats, 21,048; rye, 67,344; barley, 227,788; total, 828,257. The total shipments, in tons, during the preceding years were: 1925, 918,891; 1924, 702,218; 1923, 632,385.—Annual Report, Department of Public Works.

Alliance, Nebr.—An entire trainload of wheat, containing one hundred cars, was shipped over the Burlington Aug. 16. The wheat on the train was raised in Box Butte County. It moved intact to Lincoln and most of the train continued therefrom to Omaha. From the tenth to the fifteenth this county loaded 130 cars of wheat, which represents but a portion of the county's three-million-dollar wheat crop. Most of the wheat was threshed with combines. Elevators are working night and day to handle this exceptionally heavy movement.

Recognizes Income Tax Is Heaviest on Small Corporation.

Representative W. R. Green of Iowa, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee in the Nation's Business for August, writes:

"There has been for some time, a complaint on the part of the stockholders in small corporations—that is, those having few stockholders and comparatively small incomes—that they are compelled to pay a tax entirely out of proportion to what they would pay if the same business were carried on in the form of a partnership. In most cases this is true and it will be strongly urged that the corporation exceptions should be increased or that the rates should be made lighter on this class. Proposals were made last year to the committee to reduce the corporation income tax to 10 per cent, and some even urged that the rate be reduced to 6 per cent to correspond with the normal tax on individual incomes."

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

| | Aug. 10. | Aug. 11. | Aug. 12. | Aug. 13. | Aug. 15. | Aug. 16. | Aug. 17. | Aug. 18. | Aug. 19. | Aug. 20. | Aug. 22. | Aug. 23. | Aug. 24. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| WHEAT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 143 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 140 3/4 | 141 1/2 | 140 3/4 | 137 |
| Kansas City | 135 | 133 3/4 | 133 1/4 | 132 1/2 | 133 3/4 | 133 1/4 | 133 3/4 | 132 1/2 | 131 1/2 | 131 1/2 | 132 1/2 | 132 1/2 | 128 3/4 |
| St. Louis (hard winter) | 141 1/2 | 140 | 139 3/4 | 139 3/4 | 140 3/4 | 140 3/4 | 140 3/4 | 139 3/4 | 137 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 139 | 135 |
| Minneapolis | 144 1/2 | 143 1/2 | 142 3/4 | 141 3/4 | 142 3/4 | 142 3/4 | 142 3/4 | 141 3/4 | 139 3/4 | 140 3/4 | 140 3/4 | 140 3/4 | 137 1/4 |
| New York (domestic) | 146 1/2 | 145 1/2 | 144 1/2 | 144 1/2 | 145 1/2 | 144 1/2 | 144 1/2 | 143 3/4 | 145 1/2 | 143 3/4 | 143 3/4 | 143 | 139 3/4 |
| Duluth (durum) | 140 3/4 | 139 3/4 | 139 3/4 | 136 3/4 | 138 3/4 | 138 3/4 | 138 3/4 | 137 3/4 | 136 3/4 | 137 3/4 | 137 3/4 | 136 3/4 | 133 |
| Winnipeg (October) | 151 1/2 | 151 1/2 | 151 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 152 1/2 | 151 1/2 | 151 1/2 | 149 1/2 | 147 3/4 | 149 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 148 3/4 | 145 |
| Milwaukee | 143 3/4 | 142 1/4 | 141 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 142 3/4 | 141 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 140 3/4 | 141 1/2 | 140 3/4 | |
| CORN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 113 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 | 112 | 111 1/2 | 110 5/8 | 111 1/2 | 112 1/4 | 110 5/8 | 111 | 112 | 112 1/4 | 110 1/4 |
| Kansas City | 106 3/4 | 104 1/2 | 105 | 105 5/8 | 105 5/8 | 104 1/2 | 105 | 105 1/2 | 103 | 103 3/4 | 104 3/4 | 104 1/2 | 102 3/4 |
| St. Louis | 114 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 | 112 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 112 | 112 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 109 3/4 |
| Milwaukee | 113 3/4 | 111 | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 | 110 5/8 | 111 1/2 | 112 3/4 | 110 5/8 | 111 | 112 | 112 3/4 | |
| OATS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 49 3/4 | 48 1/2 | 48 3/4 | 48 3/4 | 48 3/4 | 48 1/2 | 48 | 47 3/4 | 46 3/4 | 46 3/4 | 46 3/4 | 46 3/4 | 45 3/4 |
| Minneapolis | 47 3/4 | 46 3/4 | 46 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 1/2 | 44 3/4 | 44 1/2 | 44 3/4 | 44 1/2 | 43 3/4 |
| Winnipeg (October) | 63 | 62 3/4 | 61 3/4 | 62 | 64 3/4 | 63 3/4 | 63 | 62 3/4 | 59 3/4 | 60 3/4 | 61 3/4 | 59 3/4 | 57 1/2 |
| Milwaukee | 49 3/4 | 48 3/4 | 48 3/4 | 48 3/4 | 48 3/4 | 48 3/4 | 48 | 47 3/4 | 47 | 46 3/4 | 46 3/4 | 46 3/4 | |
| RYE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 95 1/4 | 94 1/2 | 94 | 93 | 94 1/4 | 94 5/8 | 95 3/4 | 95 5/8 | 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/4 | 96 1/2 |
| Minneapolis | 89 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 87 3/4 | 86 3/4 | 87 3/4 | 87 3/4 | 88 3/4 | 88 3/4 | 87 3/4 | 88 3/4 | 91 3/4 | 91 1/4 | 89 3/4 |
| Duluth | 92 3/4 | 91 | 90 3/4 | 89 3/4 | 90 3/4 | 91 3/4 | 92 3/4 | 92 3/4 | 91 | 91 3/4 | 93 3/4 | 94 3/4 | 92 1/4 |
| Winnipeg (October) | 94 3/4 | 93 3/4 | 93 3/4 | 92 | 94 3/4 | 95 3/4 | 96 | 95 3/4 | 93 3/4 | 95 | 97 | 97 3/4 | 95 3/4 |
| BARLEY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minneapolis | 76 1/2 | 76 1/4 | 75 3/4 | 73 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 72 | 72 3/4 | 72 1/2 | 71 3/4 | 72 1/2 | 73 3/4 | 75 | 72 3/4 |
| Winnipeg (October) | 80 1/2 | 80 3/4 | 79 3/4 | 79 3/4 | 79 3/4 | 80 | 79 3/4 | 79 3/4 | 78 3/4 | 79 3/4 | 80 3/4 | 80 3/4 | 78 3/4 |

Streator District Dealers See Movies ---Condemn Storage Practice

A delicious five-course chicken and fish dinner was promptly served at 7:45 to the half-hundred or so grain dealers of the Streator district of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n. who congregated in the Plum Hotel Friday evening, Aug. 19, to be the guests of James E. Bennett & Co.

Following a bit of impromptu entertainment by His Honor, "Hank" Bartells, Lord Mayor of Richards, erstwhile notorious grain dealer and fearless chief of police of said metropolis, a program of soup-music was tuned in to everyone's satisfaction.

"MAC," the Chief Federal Grain Supervisor of the Chicago District, ordinarily known as Wm. H. McDonald, closely followed up the ice cream and reduced his listeners to the dark, which was pierced only by the rays of his projector. The reel shown was a chronological arrangement of snaps of the grading of a car of grain. First the seal record was taken, then the nailed-fast car door finally torn loose, the obstacle known as the grain door surmounted, after which the exhausted sampler lay down to rest. A passing freight train whistles, which awakens snoozing sampler, who then looks at watch. Arouses self, inserts standard grain trier into prescribed five places in car of grain (which fortunately is not loaded to the roof), empties samples from the trier into special cloth, labels sample bag, looks out car door to see if taxi is still waiting for him, gets out of freight car when he finds he's not been missed, and, leaving freight car door open, rushes madly to waiting taxi to hurry sample back to department headquarters for grade, but must come back to get a forgotten cap. (This sampler was later fired.)

The sampler's typical specimen of grain in the car is then directed to the department's laboratory, where it is put through a divider, is tested for weight, moisture, dockage, etc.

MR. McDONALD accommodatingly interspersed his pictures with helpful hints on the uniform taking of samples with the standard grain trier by the country grain shipper after the car was loaded; on trimming the load; on evenly loading (and not plugging) a car; of making accurate weight, moisture, damage, foreign material, grade, class and miscellaneous tests that the shipper might be better prepared to know what grade to expect at the terminal; the care of thermometers; when to grade wheat smutty (when an excess of 2 smut balls per 50 grams); and how to rid wheat of a lot of smut through the introduction of a strong blast of clean air.

The shipper's and buyer's privilege to call for re-inspection or federal appeal on grade within 48 hours after inspection, or by 11 a. m. the second business day to insure returns from said appeal before business opens on the morning of the third business day, was also sighted. The commission merchant's obligation of advising shipper when buyer called appeal was also elucidated, with particular stress upon qualified sales subject to settlement to be made on basis federal appeal after questionable car reaches elevator for unloading.

Information cards for the use of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in making recommendations to shippers were passed around and filled in. The questions were: Do you grade shipments? [If yes, advise for each factor whether by estimate or by use of grading equipment and analysis? (Weight per bushel, Moisture, Foreign Material, Damaged, Class, Miscellaneous.)]; Do you sample car after loaded and before shipment? [If yes, do you use prescribed grain trier?]; Do you attempt to level top of grain (so-called Trim) after car is loaded? Do you try to load your grain so that lot containing heavy moisture, foreign material, damage, etc., are thoroughly mixed throughout carlot?

MR. McDONALD, enlarging on the penalty borne by the country shipper who plugged or overloaded cars and consequently suffered lowered grades, pointed out that it behooves the country shipper to maintain the good will and the best of service from his commission merchant and buyers, not to mention keeping on the right side of the federal inspection department ledger, by not plugging cars. It developed in this discussion, however, that present practices in grading grain now in vogue favor the shipper in permitting the *average* quality of a carload to determine grade rather than the *poorest* stuff in the car.

When the Board of Trade Sampling Department's notation is to the effect that a car of grain is too heavily loaded to permit a representative sample, then a re-inspection or appeal may be called at time of unloading, it was explained. This should put the minds of many shippers at ease, in that it oftentimes takes several days before a final grade can be placed on a car. However, the commission merchant should, and the country shipper has a right to expect a daily report on the movement and action taken on a heavily loaded car subject to re-sample.

The sole function of the Board of Trade Sampling Department, it was stated, is to determine damage and moisture content. On sales made subject to Board of Trade re-sample buyer must notify seller before 11 a. m. the following business morning his intentions regarding acceptance or rejection, which action is solely based on findings as shown in the re-sample. Re-inspection, or appeal at time of unloading may also be agreed to before this "dead line."

The futility of grading oats "new" or "old" was sighted, and the practice condemned.

Copies of the Grain Standards Act covering corn, oats and the new amendments on barley, were distributed with the compliments of the federal department.

Mr. McDonald displayed a reel showing the sack handling of grain in the Pacific Northwest territory.

Prior to the "round table" discussion, which followed, a unanimous vote of appreciation was extended the hosts of this worth-while gathering, James E. Bennett & Co.

W. E. CULBERTSON, Delavan, Secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, reviewed the conditions of the grain trade in the Streator territory, dramatically branding the speculative path of making a livelihood as the poorer, less certain course. The reason attributed to such "choice" was the constant "overbidding" and cut-throat competition which for years has existed in the Streator territory. This district has heretofore had the slimmest operating margin of any territory in the state, with the one exception of the Joliet territory. Both districts had awakened to the realization that it is folly not to try to derive a livelihood from one's efforts in the grain business. Harboring petty suspicions about one's competitor, which hatred is bred by cunning farmers, has been at the root of this ill feeling which regular meetings has tended to dispell.

The country grain elevator operator should be a merchandiser of grain, and not a speculator therein; but in order to merchandise grain successfully, the grain dealer must have his overhead and a small profit in it before he starts.

A summary of the following crop reports indicates that between 40 to 60 per cent of the old corn is still back; and that the estimated condition of the new corn crop in this district is 58 per cent, just one per cent under the government's estimate for the entire state, according to Harry L. Grubb of Grand Ridge.

Disappointing Crop Reports.

C. W. PETERSON, Peterson Grain Co., Grand Ridge: Everything is harmonious in our territory; barley, which is a new crop to us, was of good quality and is in; had to allow a little extra leeway on wheat this year because of the heavy dockage; condition of corn is now more promising, though six more weeks of good weather are essential. A greater percentage of the new corn is still in the running, the balance is hopeless regardless of favorable weather conditions; about 70 to 75 per cent of the old corn is still back.

N. J. RUCKRIGEL, Ottawa: Oats making about 80 per cent of an average crop; corn and wheat around normal.

FRANK J. McCORMICK, Seneca Farmers Co., Seneca: About half of the old corn is still back and yet to be moved. Considering the light proportion of last year's corn crop moved, dealers who set their handling margin on a large estimated volume are going to be left holding the sack.

H. A. BONGES, Wallace Grain & Supply Co., Ottawa: Our growing corn is the poorest in the entire history of our territory. It is estimated that approximately 50 per cent of the old corn is back.

R. A. McCLELLAND, Boston & McClelland, Dwight: Our corn is about as good as in most places heard from, with the outstanding exception of that west of Streator; with favorable weather we may possibly have 75 per cent of an average corn crop, though half a crop is more probable. Oats are making from 20 to 28 bus. and wheat about 15. We have fortunately eliminated the evil practice of storage and advancing money on crops, which function belongs to the bankers and is their legitimate business. A few oats are coming to market; about 40 per cent of the old corn is back.

FRANK GIBBONS, Nevada (Dwight, p. o.): Our oats, some of which are coming in now, are of good quality, weight and test.

D. A. RYAN, D. A. Ryan & Co., Kinsman: In our territory a few oats and a little barley is now moving to market.

SECY CULBERTSON here injected a word tending to stimulate confidence and utmost endorsement of one another's competitor, also condemning the "old womanish" trait of "taking in" all the "hokum" injuriously peddled broadcast by tricksters to breed suspicion and ultimately bring about a split in the elevator operator's handling margin.

W. G. SMITH, Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Varna: Our new corn crop looks only fair and some of it won't make anything; about one-quarter of the old corn crop is estimated to be back.

CHARLES J. POTTER, Davis Brothers & Potter, La Rose: The average country grain shipper cannot afford to speculate with his grain and ultimately it usually proves disastrous. As was stated, in times past this course was the only road left open for grain men to make a profit due to the absurdly low margins taken for handling, but a change must be wrought and fortunately is taking place, so that now any grain dealer who does not at least have handling costs and operating expenses plus a living wage out of his efforts, investment, etc., in every bushel is courting unnecessary hazards. Good business men would never consider such odds. As to our corn crop, it is average, no more; grub worms are taking field after field until now our prospects won't average better than from 25 to 33 per cent.

ISAAC B. BARRETT, Moon Station (Streator p. o.): About a quarter to a third of our wheat crop is still to come; corn will make not better than 25 to 30 bus. per acre, and oats 35.

H. J. PETERS, L. A. Peters & Co., Held (Lacon, p. o.): Our corn is only fair, but as good as the average in the state; oats are light in acreage and making from 30 to 35 bus. to the acre.

HARRY EMERY, Rutland Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Rutland: About the same as the average of the foregoing reports.

"MIKE" C. DONNELLY, Toluca Elvtr. Co., Toluca: We estimate that about 60 per cent of the old corn hasn't shown up yet, some barley and a little wheat. We absolutely refuse to store for anybody and we've adopted the practice of paying in full on delivery of the last load.

C. WALTER WELLMAN, Farmers Elvtr. Co., Ransom: Approximately half to 60 per cent of the old corn crop is still to be moved in our territory. Regarding the new corn crop, about 20 per cent of it will be marketable on contracts; half the corn will turn out only fair with a very late fall. Regarding this to be cultivated kindred spirit for brother grain dealers, I, personally, do not feel that I'm anyone's competitor, and I truly believe that's the way it ought to be all the way 'round.

HARRY L. GRUBB, Grand Ridge Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., Grand Ridge, Acting Chairman of this District: Our new corn looks pretty good; oats are being threshed at present and are turning out to be very good quality, which is very satisfying; about three-quarters of last year's corn crop is still back.

HERMAN A. GRIMM, Blackstone Farmers Grain Co., Blackstone: There is just one catch

to a manager's trying to make interest on investment, handling and operating expenses, etc. Our oats are making around 19 pounds to the bushel and yielding 5 to 10 bus. per acre; oats are moving just fair; about 30 per cent of the old corn is back.

At this point in the program "time-out" was taken to severely censure meddling Directors, as well as a word of encouragement for managers who have the gumption to run a business the way they know it should be run and dictate its practices and policies.

MISS DOROTHY VOGEL, manager Leonore Co-op. Grain Co., Leonore: Our new corn is not so good; about 25 to 30 per cent of the old crop is still back.

C. A. HEPLER, Ancona Grain Co., Ancona: From 40 to 50 per cent of the old corn is still back; prospects are good on the new crop, though it won't make more than half an average crop at best; farmers are reporting prospects for from twenty to 55 bushels to the acre; some barley was raised this year in our territory.

CHARLES N. BONGES, Benson Farmers Co-op Grain Ass'n, Benson: Around 65 per cent of our old corn crop is still to be moved; our new corn prospects will not net better than about 65 per cent of average.

"HANK" H. BARTELLS, Graham Grain Co., Richards (R.F.D. Streator): Around half the old corn crop is yet to come to market; our farmers estimate that the new corn crop will not make over a 10 per cent average crop, though I expect it to be better; the quality of the oats is good, though some are light; some oats are making 40 bus. to the acre and a few up as high as 70. One outstanding and universal fault of grain dealers is their craze for volume in the belief the volume will offset reduced margins and but few have awakened to the realization that, considering the wear and tear on equipment, depreciation, obsolescence, abrasion, etc., it is far more profitable to handle two bushels for three cents handling margin, than three bushels for two cents margin.

CONRAD LINDER, Streator: About 40 to 50 per cent of the old corn is still back; the new crop is both uneven and discouraging.

F. C. KLESATH, Dana Grain Co., Dana: Our present corn prospects are only fair; about 35 per cent of the old corn is still back.

C. B. SAUER, Dana: We may have half a crop with extended sunshine; oats are threshing out from 7 to 40 bus. to the acre.

J. ALLEN SIMPSON, JR., Woodford Elevator Co., Woodford (Minonk, p. o.): Oats are running average and going about 30 bus.; estimate 60-65 per cent to be back; corn is only 60 per cent tasseled. The value of these district meetings in welding a spirit of friendliness, of co-operation, and of the precious good-fellowship that arises therefrom, is of inestimable value, and it behooves each of us to put our entire force behind them to enable the utmost good to the greatest number.

LLOYD N. MEMMEN, U. B. Memmen & Son, Minonk: With mighty good corn weather extended through next month about 65 per cent of our corn has a favorable chance to make something.

J. G. ANDREWS, manager of Spires Elevator Co., R. F. D., Minonk, concurred.

JOHN McLUCKIE, Lostant Grain Co., Lostant: Corn about average; about half the old corn is still back; oats are making from 30 to 40 bus.

ELMER GOLL, Missal Farmers Grain Co., R.F.D. No. 8, Streator: About 35 to 40 per cent of our corn is back; oats are averaging 20 bus.

WILLIAM T. KASTEN, Marseilles Grain & Supply Co., Marseilles: Frost by the middle of September will kill our corn, but if held off until the first of October corn will make more than anticipated at present; around 60 per cent of the old stocks of corn is still back. Our wheat was not as good as we expected, much of it being smutty, but some very good No. 1 hard; oats are fair to excellent and testing from 30 to 36½ pounds to the bushel. The small grain crop of Northern Illinois is, in my opinion, simply wonderful. Frost by September 15, on the contrary, will simply kill our corn, while if delayed two weeks later with normal weather during that time we'll have lots of good corn.

LOUIS L. GRUSS, Mueller Grain Co., Peoria, commented liberally from his observations on the crops as seen while on his travels.

CHARLEY D. OLSEN, James E. Bennett & Co., Chicago, welcomed the guests of the evening to the headquarters of his company collectively and individually, and expressed sincere appreciation at the hearty response to their invitation.

KENNETH B. PIERCE, of James E. Bennett & Co., Chicago, discussed re-inspection and Board of Trade rules and regulations. His detailed explanation was cordially received, be-

ing the experienced views from another angle—that of a cash grain handler.

HARRY L. GRUBB, Grand Ridge Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., Grand Ridge, at this point refused renomination of the acting chairmanship of this group, due to his regretted inability to serve for which his constant travel-tours are solely responsible. It is interesting, in this respect, to note that Mr. Grubb hops into his car on a Friday evening, a Saturday morning or afternoon, or whenever convenient, and gads all over the countryside to view the crops and investigating their condition for personal first-hand information thereon.

"HANK" BARTELLS, of Richards, said Lord Mayor and Chief of Police thereof, etc., including being a grain dealer, was chosen as the new district chairman.

THE FOURTH THURSDAY in every month will hereafter be the meeting date of this group (Thanksgiving excepted) as agreed upon. Other groups meet as follows: Kankakee, first Wednesday in every month; Gilman, third Wednesday; Joliet, third Thursday.

THE THRESHERS' LIEN, an obscure rider on another signed bill, a mean piece of trickery and an unfair measure and distinctive bit of undeserved class legislation, came in for several rounds of pointed questions and some answers. Some of the questions asked included: Is it legal to withhold from a farmer's (both landlord and tenant farmers) check enough to cover and protect grain dealers from having to pay for the thresher's lien within the prescribed four months and for which he would then not pay twice by assuming said lien dissolved through payment from seller?

Would notice to all threshers in the district that grain dealer would consider every load of grain free of lien unless advised to the contrary by threshermen, even if such notice is addressed to thresher under "return receipt" registry, ample precaution?

Is the thresher obligated to notify grain dealers of existing liens, or grain dealers obligated to notify threshers of the purchase or contemplated purchase of certain lots of grain on which there may or may not be known or unknown liens outstanding?

Is a written release from the thresher employed the only and safest means of avoiding conflict, difficulty, suits, paying twice for grain, and obedience to the letter of the law?

THE LANDLORD'S LIEN came in for its share of wallops, some of which were: How does the thresher's lien affect the standing of the landlord's lien? Which is the prior lien? Is the grain dealer liable in both cases, neither or either of which liens were known of by the grain dealer? Is it true that if a grain dealer knows who a landlord is and then doesn't at-

tempt to determine whether a landlord's lien exists he is liable for a second payment on grain once paid for to the tenant?

Conversely, is it true that where the grain dealer does not know who a landlord is, and does not attempt to find out or cannot find out regardless of attempts made, is said grain dealer then liable for existing landlord's lien obligations and penalties where he knows of no such lien, cannot find record or evidence of same, or cannot find name of landlord to inquire of existence of such, etc.?

With these questions hanging fire to answer at the next session, the party adjourned for small group discussions, and most welcome refreshments served with the compliments of James E. Bennett & Co., in luxurious quarters on the mazzanine floor.

One by one the party reluctantly drifted homeward, each determined to be first on deck on September 22.

OTHERS PRESENT not already mentioned, included: Homer M. Barlow, manager Peoria office James E. Bennett & Co.; "Mike" L. Lavelle, manager Streator office James E. Bennett & Co.; Howard A. and M. J. Stotler, Stotler Grain Co., Streator; Glen Goodson and George McGrath, Streator; and George W. Graham, G. W. Graham Grain Co., Richards (R.F.D. No. 5, Streator).

Business secrets are sacred and confidential information learned while in the employ of one company must not be divulged by an employee who later becomes associated with his former employer's competitor, according to an Allegheny County Court ruling.

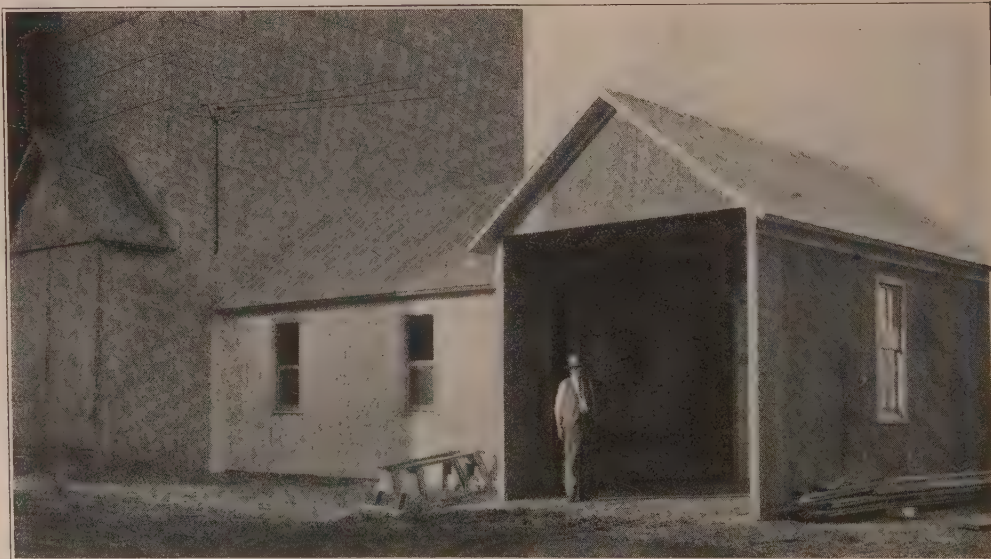
Cover the Scale.

BY E. W. M.

When J. B. Adams installed a new 15-ton truck scale at his elevator in Galva, he concluded that such expensive apparatus ought to have some protection from the elements. The scale beam was being installed in the new office adjacent to the elevator.

With proper protection in mind from the start, Mr. Adams had the concrete scale foundation and pit made an integral part of the office foundation. The 22x14 ft. frame building was raised on this and clad with iron. The front part of the roof was extended over the scale platform to an outside wall, leaving a driveway over the platform. Thus the scale is protected from the snow and rain, which has an important influence in rusting the irons and making old scales from new in a short time. Also, because of this protection, the scales will weigh accurately for a longer period.

It would be well if more grain dealers would effect the same thought. Such costly apparatus as a truck scale merits protection.



J. B. Adams in New Shed Protecting Improved Truck Dump.

Colorado Pool Gives Up the Ghost.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in its issue of "Agricultural Co-operation" for Aug. 20, says:

Announcement is made by the management of the Colorado Wheat Growers' Ass'n, Denver, of the virtual discontinuance of that marketing enterprise. By action of the board of directors, all members are released from their pooling obligations and all pooling operations have been suspended. The organization is being maintained and the secretary-treasurer is handling carlot shipments of grain for growers on a consignment basis. This grain is being marketed thru the Kansas City office of the Southwest Cooperative Wheat Growers' Ass'n, the sales agency established by the wheat pools operating in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado.

The Colorado Ass'n was incorporated Sept. 29, 1922, and began operating at once, nearly 300 wheat growers having signed a five-year marketing contract. The ass'n membership increased until nearly 6,000 wheat growers were identified with the organization. The crop of 1926 was the last covered by the original five-year contract, and although a new contract running for ten years has been before the Colorado wheat growers for about a year, the support of

the pooling plan has not been such as would insure delivery of a sufficient volume of the wheat to justify the maintenance of a large-scale, statewide marketing organization.

In the opinion of the management of the existing organization, those wheat growers who were not members of the ass'n enjoyed benefits from the cooperative marketing program, but the members of the ass'n had to bear the entire expense.

The activities of the ass'n during the five years that the contract was in force are indicated by the following figures:

| Season. | Members (number). | Bus. wheat received. | Sales value of grain. |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1922-23..... | 280 | 87,794 | \$ 103,000 |
| 1923-24..... | 2,000 | 1,301,666 | 1,227,000 |
| 1924-25..... | 5,800 | 1,101,500 | 1,661,000 |
| 1925-26..... | 5,800 | 584,478 | 916,000 |
| 1926-27..... | | 400,000 | |

United Kingdom—The Ministry of Health now allows corn flour (maize starch) and other prepared starches to contain 100 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Amendments to the preservatives in food regulations do not apply to the sale of pearl barley until Jan. 1, 1928.

Floating Grain Elevators of Rotterdam.

Rotterdam, Holland, may be said to be the home of the pneumatic floating grain elevator. In that harbor 28 of the floating pneumatic elevators are in use, exceeding considerably the number in service at Hamburg, Germany.

The pneumatic equipment is employed by European engineers in getting the grain out of the holds of vessels. For other elevation purposes the European engineers employ the elevator leg having the endless belt and buckets common to American practice. Some of the European floating pneumatic elevators have in addition a leg with belt and buckets to raise the grain to be discharged from the floating elevator. This fact would indicate that when European engineers can have the grain conveniently placed for elevation they prefer to use the cup and belt; and that the air suction is used primarily because the suction hose can be thrust into nooks and corners to clean up the grain without laborious shoveling and sweeping.

The customary design of a floating pneumatic grain elevator calls for 4 small pipes to suck the grain out of the vessels to be unloaded, these pipes entering a large steel bin on top of the floating elevator. The grain drops to the bottom of this bin, while the air is exhausted thru a large pipe extending from the top of the bin, in a curve of wide radius, vertically down to two large double acting air-pumps directly coupled to compound surface condensing steam engines of about 300 h.p.

The air suction is so strong that it takes everything with it, including bits of sheet metal, rats and mice.

The grain that accumulates in the bottom of the bin is drawn off intermittently by a rotary valve run by an individual electric motor, the grain passing to an automatic scale hung like a pendulum below the grain outlet valve before going thru the long telescoping spout to the lighter alongside. The grain can be carried 1,000 ft. horizontally, but the greater the distance the less the capacity.

Large steamers with 8,000 tons of wheat have been unloaded in 12 working hours by putting 4 or 5 of the floating elevators to work simultaneously. This despatch is appreciated by vessel owners; and the aeration of the corn helps to keep it from going out of condition.

The cost of operation is largely that of the fuel burned to generate steam to drive the engines operating the air pumps. On the average, 11 pounds of coal are consumed per ton of grain unloaded. Each floating elevator requires a crew of 15 men, for whom permanent living quarters are provided aboard. The only skilled labor is that in the engine room. The labor of trimming grain is done away with, one man only being required to place the suction pipe.

The flexibility of the pneumatic system is shown by the engravings herewith. One shows a group of four pneumatic elevators at Rotterdam with their suction pipes extending in various directions. The other engraving shows a stationary pneumatic elevator with two suction pipes depending into the hold of a small sailing vessel, this elevator also being equipped with a belt and bucket marine leg. On the opposite side of this waterway are two floating pneumatic elevators taking grain out of the same large steamship.

Photographs of the pneumatic elevators are reproduced on this page and front cover page.

Fiske Gerhardt, plant pathologist at Iowa State College, is working on methods of converting the milk weed into marketable materials. So far, under experiments personally conducted, he has found a possible source of rubber, oils, cotton floss, and a fiber that would make excellent hemp. It is interesting to observe that sweet clover and tomatoes were both once classed as weeds. Iowa has taken vigorous eradication steps heretofore.



Floating Pneumatic Grain Transfer Elevators at Work in Harbor at Rotterdam, Netherlands.
By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway.
[See outside front cover.]

Corn Borer Campaign Ended

The first widely organized attempt to retard the progress of the European corn borer into uninfested territory and to keep the borer population below the point of commercial damage to the crop in the areas where the insect is well established ended July 2. General emergence of the moths of the borers makes further cleanup of corn refuse useless for the season.

More than 95 per cent of the borers have been destroyed, according to government reports. However, the final result will be determined this fall when records of the spread and infestation of this year's corn crop can be completed.

The campaign was one of the most intensive ever waged against an insect pest in the United States. An area of more than 2,000,000 acres was involved and more than 300,000 farmers took part in the fight.

Control work was done in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. Territory which was designated as subject to the clean-up program was organized in county units of one, two or three counties. Each of these units was under the supervision of a county corn borer supervisor, who was responsible to the federal administrator of corn borer control appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture thru the Federal Bureau of Entomology. Each county supervisor had in his jurisdiction a number of corn borer inspectors. These inspectors, at intervals, visited fields and farm premises to determine and record the work done to meet the regulations.

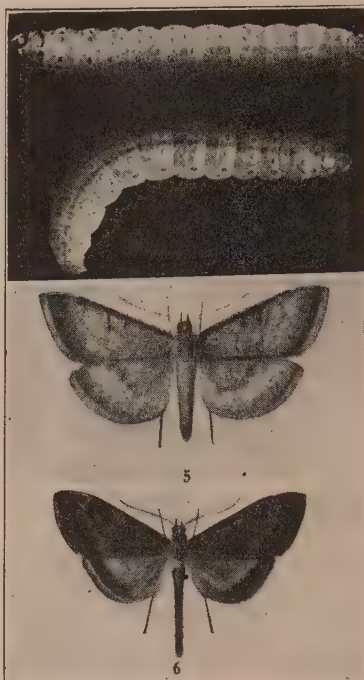
The county supervisors, inspectors, and the official operators of government owned equipment were employed and paid by the federal government, but they were deputized by the state in which they worked to operate under the laws of that state regarding corn borer control.

Farmers within the specified areas who met the requirements were entitled to the extra labor allowance paid by the government and authorized by the corn borer act. Farmers who failed to meet the regulations are subject to assessment of costs and prosecution under the state law.

The regulations, as determined and prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture were as follows:

Regulation 1.—All cornstalks and remnants of cornstalks, all corncobs not being stored for the grain attached thereto, and all remnants of such cobs of each year's corn crop, in fields or feed lots, around canning factories and grain elevators, in or about stockyards, stock pens, loading chutes, and similar places, if not fed, made into ensilage, shredded or finely ground, or if not tramped into manure, shall be destroyed before May 1 of the year succeeding the growth of that corn.

Regulation 2.—Unfed portions of cornstalks,



Larvae or Worms of European Corn Borer, Enlarged Twice. (5) Female Moth. (6) Male Moth. Somewhat Enlarged. [Courtesy Michigan State College.]

of cobs not being stored for the grain attached thereto, and of other corn remnants which exist on the premises, which are of form to harbor living borers, and which are located in places other than the field in which the corn was grown, shall be destroyed, preferably by burning, prior to May 1 of the year succeeding the growth of that corn.

Regulation 3.—Unfed portions of cornstalks, corncobs not stored for the grain attached thereto, and other corn remnants which exist in a field in which corn was grown, and all coarse-stemmed, pithy weeds within that field shall be so treated or handled by regular or by special field procedure, prior to May 1 of the year succeeding the growth of corn in that field, as to insure that, between May 1 and June 1 of that year, no portions of such material or trash in condition to harbor living borers shall appear on the surface of the field after it has been plowed, disked or harrowed, or planted or cultivated.

The federal act authorized payment to the farmers for extra labor performed as part of the clean-up campaign; such extra labor is interpreted to mean such work as is additional to that which is normal and usual in ordinary farm operations.

The maximum rate for extra labor allowance authorized is not to exceed \$2. per acre

for field corn, and not to exceed \$1 per acre for sweet corn, for each acre of such corn grown on such farms as shall successfully pass inspection as to compliance with the state regulatory requirements.

The farmers whose premises pass inspection were required to sign a sworn statement showing the acreage of corn affected by these regulations. He was also required to make similar certification as to the rate per acre which will cover the extra labor, which is additional to that of normal and usual farm operations.

Farmers and others affected by these regulations were allowed until May 1 to comply therewith. If the regulations were not complied with either intentionally or unintentionally the federal regulatory force conducted the necessary clean-up with its own special machinery and crews. The farm cost of such enforced clean-up was charged to the individuals on whose farms the work was done and will be collected on the same basis as taxes by the state authorities. The funds collected in this way by the state authorities which represent expenditure of federal money will be turned over to the United States treasury.

New Corn Borer Amendment.

An amendment to the European corn borer quarantine, recently announced by Sec'y of Agriculture Wm. M. Jardine, will simplify the methods of making inspections of shelled corn for shipment from the infested districts this fall.

Under the amended regulations each dealer who desires to ship corn out of the infested areas will be required to shell the corn and to maintain equipment capable of cleaning it so as to eliminate cobs and debris; also to file a signed agreement not to ship corn to uninfested states until it has been shelled and carefully cleaned. Inspections will be made from time to time to be sure that the dealers are complying with these provisions.

Certificates good for 30 days from the date of inspection will be issued in place of the forms used last year which were valid only on the individual shipments examined.

The amendment will become effective Sept. 1. Those affected by the change are dealers in both seed corn and corn for feeding in the corn borer infested parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia, New Jersey, New York and the New England states.

L. H. Worthley, federal corn borer administrator, recently announced that four counties past the present quarantine line in Ohio were harboring the pest and that a fifth was partly infested. The most seriously affected counties are Franklin, Union, Logan and Auglaize. Townships in Delaware county are also infested.



(a) Smartweed borer. (b) European Corn Borer in Stalk. [Courtesy Iowa State College.]



The Stubble Pulverizer Developed by the International Harvester Co. to Destroy the Corn Stubble.

Copper Carbonate Controls Flag Smut.

Flag smut is now known to occur in several counties in West Central Illinois, in a few counties in Missouri near St. Louis, and in a few counties in both Kansas and Missouri in the vicinity of Kansas City.

Perhaps the greatest danger from flag smut in the United States in the future lies in its possible spread to the Pacific Coast States, where the climatic conditions are similar to those in Australia.

Harvest Queen is the variety of wheat among those tested most susceptible to flag smut.

Among the immune or highly resistant soft red wheats adapted generally to the flag-smut area are China, Forward, Fulcaster, Fulhio, Gladden, Mammoth Red, Pennsylvania 44, Portage, Red Rock, Rudy, Shepherd, Penquite and others.

Spores of the causal organism, *Urocystis tritici*, have been found to live a full year in infested straw buried in the soil at Granite City, Ill., and then to cause infection of wheat.

Flag smut is a very destructive disease of wheat in parts of China. The disease apparently was first discovered in the United States in St. Louis County, Missouri, on May 11, 1918. It is probable that flag smut was introduced into this country from Australia. During 1918 5,500,000 bus. of wheat were exported from Australia to the United States, supposed to be used for milling purposes; but some of the bran or even grain itself might have escaped into the fields. The fact that flag smut was found the next season after the importation of the Australian wheat seems to furnish considerable evidence that it was introduced from the Antipodes.

W. H. Tisdale of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and C. E. Lighty, agronomist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, agree with Benjamin Koehler, chief in crop pathology of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, that the practice of control measures has helped to bring about a decrease in smut.

In Circular 424, recently issued, and from which the foregoing is taken, they say:

"In treating seed with disinfectants only dusts were used; and the results confirm those previously reported, in that seed disinfectants destroyed flag smut spores carried on the seed. Of the seven dusts used in this experiment, all except one (Du Pont C-10-G) controlled flag smut satisfactorily.

"The dusts which controlled the disease were copper carbonate, Du Pont S. D. No. 3, Du Pont S. D. No. 4, Du Pont S. D. No. 7, Du Pont C-20-G, and Corona No. 40-S."

The authors did not go into the financial returns to wheat growers who invested in smut treatment; but since the cost of growing a smutty crop is the same as that of producing a good crop, while the smutty crop can be disposed of only at a loss of \$2 to \$10 per acre, the small cost of copper carbonate dust treatment is returned many fold to the careful farmer. The up-to-date dust treatment is free from the messiness associated with the old-fashioned liquid baths.

Italy—The restriction of the exportation of wheat from Italy has been prolonged for another year from June 30. The restriction has been in effect since August, 1924.

Fixing Price of Wheat in New Zealand.

The latest in New Zealand, the land of economic heresies, is the fixing of the price of home-grown wheat by a flexible import duty on flour.

The new tariff law provides that when the price of flour in Australia is 13 pounds 10 shillings per ton the duty when entering New Zealand will be 3 pounds per ton. For every shilling the price rises in Australia one shilling will be taken off for duty, and for every shilling the Australian price drops, one shilling will be added to the duty.

It remains to be seen how long the consumers will consent to have the cost of bread artificially boosted.

One Boy and a Shovel

By Gus

A spirit of faith and trust in our fellow men is commendable. Perhaps we ought to have a little more of it. But those cases here and there where it is abused are what makes many of us lose it and develop reputations for being crabs and overly particular.

Some farmers take great delight in slipping one over on the grain buyer, even if slipping one over means a gain of only a few pounds.

A few days ago I stood in the driveway of an elevator at Sterling, Ill., waiting for the elevator owner to complete unloading and weighing a load of new wheat. The wheat was brought in a Ford truck driven by a small boy, probably about 13 years old and weighing around 108 lbs.

The truck lift, dump and scale are all together in the driveway of the elevator. The scale beam is in a little room adjacent in such a way that the operator has his back to the platform while he is weighing.

When the load was weighed in the small boy kept his place on the truck. When the operator came out to operate the dump, the boy got out, taking a scoop shovel with him. While the tare was being weighed the boy took great care to stand on the edge of the scale foundation so his own few pounds would not show in the tare weight. Just before he was handed his scale ticket he threw the scoop shovel back into the truck and climbed in himself. Result: The grain dealer is out approximately 108 lbs. of wheat plus the weight of one good sized scoop shovel. The only way to regain it is to deduct the weight from next load.

Perhaps the small boy did the trick of his own accord. Then maybe he was initiated into the idea by the farmer who begot him. The grain dealer will watch him more carefully when he drives in again.

Grain Aerating Tank.

The grain aerating tank shown in the engravings, herewith is the invention of Chas. Piening, who has been granted letters patent in Germany and the United States.

The grain is contained in a metal tank of cylindrical shape with a conical hopper bottom and supported on structural steel posts. The tank is built in sections to be transported by railroad and in four sizes of 175, 225, 300 and 385 hektoliters. A hektoliter is one-tenth of a cubic meter, or 2,837 bus., making the largest size, 1,092 bus. It is built with or without a double bottom.

The electric motor, i, drives the fan, h, furnishing a blast of air that elevates the grain from the hopper, g, thru the pipe, k, into the top of tank near the center of its roof. The outlet of the hopper bottom is closed by a valve, f, above a bifurcated spout discharging either into sacks or into the supply hopper to be re-elevated.

The aeration of the grain proceeds continuously without the use of power. The wind drives the air thru the vane, x, down into the central pipe, a, to the lower part of the hopper, where branch perforated pipes conduct the air into the mass of the grain. After passing thru the grain the air escapes thru a central concentric pipe, b, to the open air at the top. The arrows show the direction of flow of the air.

A ladder, l, leads to a manhole, giving access to the interior.

The width of the tank is 3,000 millimeters without double bottom and double sides. With double bottom and sides the inside diameter is 2,940 millimeters, the difference of 60 millimeters forming an air space between the inner and outer linings of 30 millimeters, or about 1 1/2 inches, a millimeter being .0394 inch.

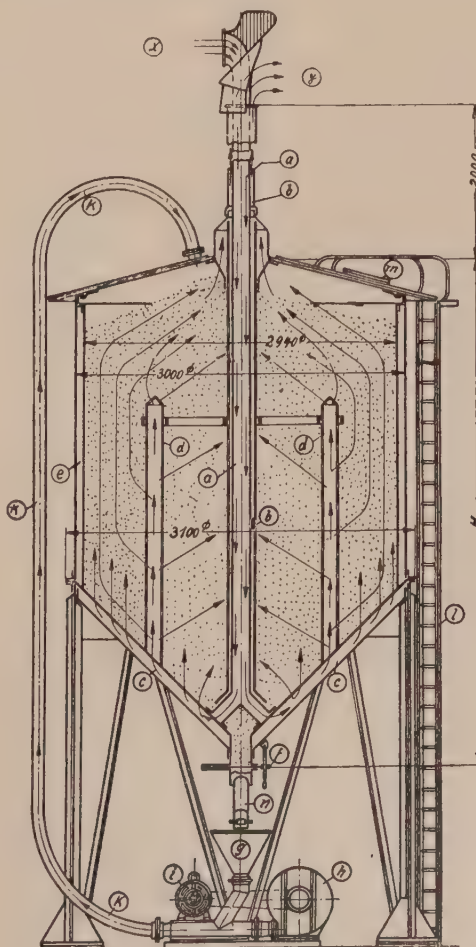


Fig. I.

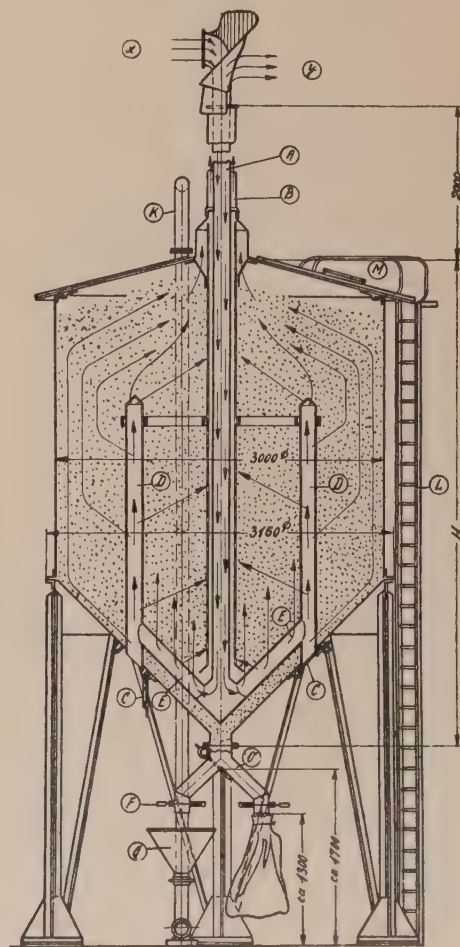


Fig. II.

Cross Section of Grain Aerating Tank.

Improved Grain Elevator and Feed Mill.

Feed mixing and grinding has become such a well recognized side line for grain elevator operators that many of the newer plants erected have special provision made for this work. A special mill room for grinding and a room for loading feed are provided in the new plant of the Farmers Elevator Co., at Ritter, Ia., the feed manufacturing facility being situated to utilize the grain handling and grain weighing equipment of the grain elevator with economy.

The elevator is 24x30 ft., with 8 bins, cribbed with 2x6 for 18 ft., and with 2x4 for 24 ft., being 80 ft. high. It is iron clad, with a composition roof. The foundation and the three concrete water-proof pits are of concrete, all under water when built. One pit is for the boot of the grain leg, one for the feed legs and one for the truck lift. Six of the bins extend down to the ground, and the middle bins stop at the ceiling of the work floor.

The feed manufacturing building adjoining the elevator is 18x22 ft., and 23 ft. high, and two of the three parallel driveways extend thru it. The driveway next the elevator contains a truck and wagon lift with 2-h.p. motor to operate the air compressor, one dump and one dump pit for grain. Beyond the mill building is the third driveway, containing the 10-ton Fairbanks Truck and Wagon Scale, with a type recording beam in the office, which is 18x18 ft. The scale platform is covered and protected from the weather.

The single leg in the elevator proper is equipped with 12x6 Salem Cups, driven by an inclosed 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor. Near the leg is the manlift for reaching the cupola. On the work floor is a cleaner driven by a 3-h.p. motor. Grain for shipment is weighed out thru a 6-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale on the distributing floor, and loaded thru a spout of 8-inch well casing.

The feed mill is supplied with grain for

grinding by a spout from the distributing floor of the elevator. By extending part of the mill building 8 ft., a space 7x30 ft. is provided for the mill and sacking room, containing a 24-inch Bauer Attrition Grinder, with two 25-h.p. motors, and an ear corn crusher. Overhead are two grinding and two feed bins, each of 140 bus. capacity, with a sacking spout from the bins. Power from the attrition mill shaft drives the two small legs and the ear corn crusher.

The ear corn is shoveled to the crusher, and the crushed corn and cobs are elevated to a bin and from there to the mill for regrounding, or to the wagon, if desired. The ground feed is elevated to the bins or to the wagon, as desired. The wagon shed is part of the mill building and is all inclosed when loading feed from the mill or the bins.

The engravings herewith show end view, side view and floor plan of the house, which was designed and erected by the Younglove Engineering Co.

The farmer is abandoning his country life for just one reason—agriculture does not pay. Given an opportunity to make a profitable living and return on the farm and the farmer will remain there.—Illinois State Journal.

The "Trinity" mixture composed of tankage, linseed oilmeal and alfalfa meal in the proportion of 2:1:1, by weight, when substituted for tankage increased the gains considerably so that the pigs weighed 15 lbs. more per head after 110 days of feeding. Modifying the mixture, carrying less alfalfa meal in proportion to the linseed meal and tankage, made a very good showing, but not as good as the regular "Trinity" mixture. Alfalfa leaf flour was apparently not much better than straight alfalfa meal in the "Trinity" mixture.—Lft. 19, Ia. Agr. Exp. Sta.

Feedstuffs

Riverdale, Ill.—A new production unit has been added to the plant of the Arcady Mfg. Co. Storage space has also been increased.

Ellensburg, Wash.—The Ellensburg Mfg. Co. feed plant is soon to be rebuilt by B. F. Reed. This unit was destroyed by fire last year.

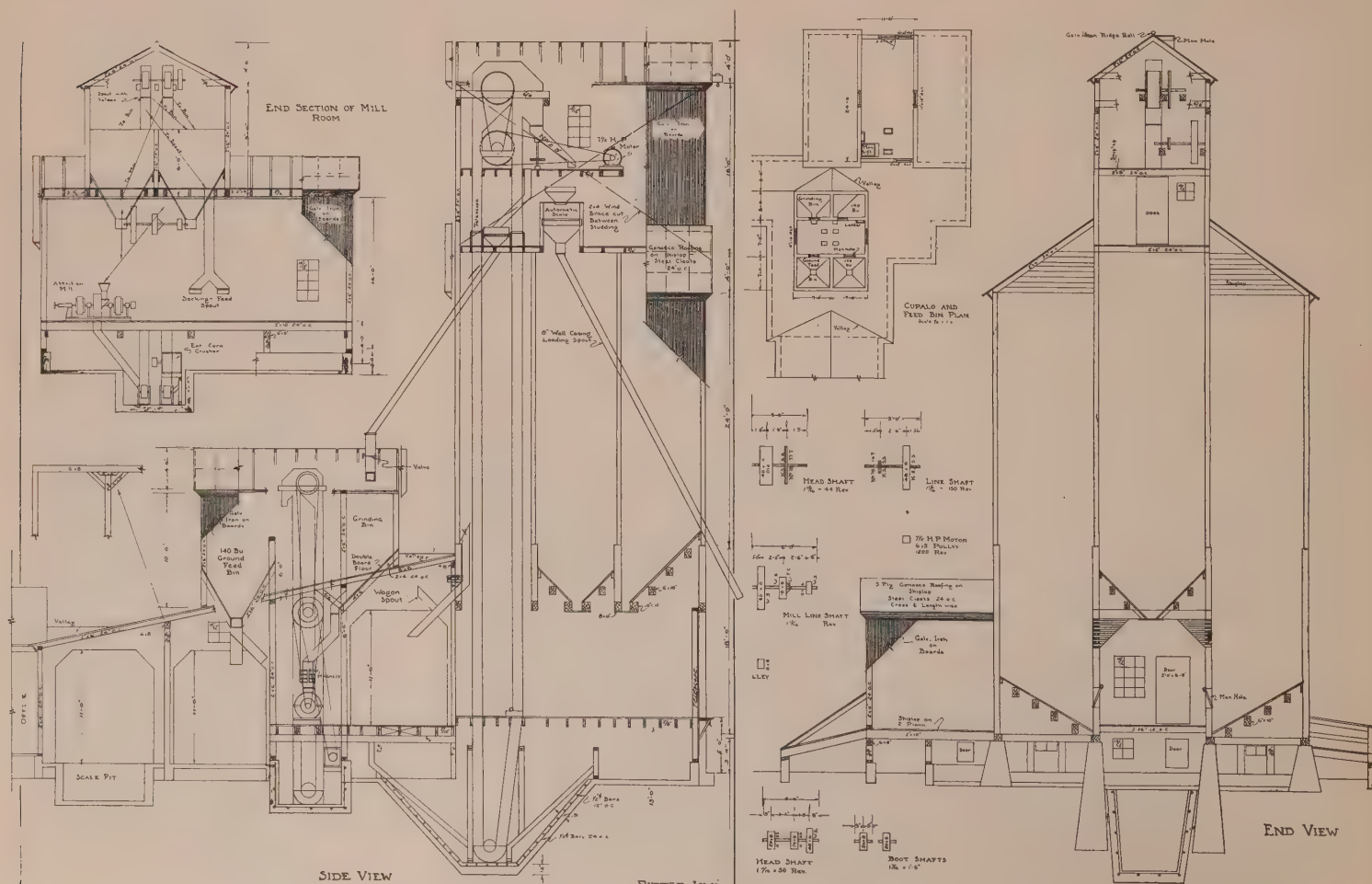
Universal Mills, Fort Worth, Tex., filed trademark Ser. No. 251,367 "BLUE CHAIN," particularly descriptive of scratch feed and egg mash for poultry.

Lewisburg, Tenn.—Equipment for the manufacture of a complete line of mixed feeds will probably soon be installed by the Lewisburg Mfg. Co., flour manufacturers.

Monroe, La.—The Quality Feed & Commission, Inc., has been incorporated by O. E. Hodge of Ruston and A. E. Beauchamp of Monroe, with a capital stock of \$25,000.—P. J. P.

Cairo, Ill.—Extensive repairs and alterations on the mixed feed milling unit of the H. L. Halliday Mfg. Co.'s plant were of late completed. This company merchandises their own brands of poultry, dairy, horse and mule feeds, etc.

Vancouver, B. C.—Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., has the contract for the \$100,000 204x110 ft. feed milling plant now under construction on the Burrard Inlet waterfront for Vernon & Buckerfield. Announcement that this company would build appeared in last number. The adjoining storage elevator is to be built on a pile foundation requiring 22,000 cubic yards of "fill." Work has commenced.



Side and End Views of Farmers Elevator Co.'s Grain Elevator and Feed Grinding Plant at Ritter, Ia. [See facing page.]

Nashville, Tenn.—The American Steam Feed Co. is replacing its plant here which collapsed the first of the year during high waters. The expenditure is placed at \$13,000.

Winsted, Conn.—Sahadi Bros., Inc., of New York, have purchased property and plant and will install special equipment therein for the manufacture of "burgol," a wheat cereal commonly used by Armenians, Greeks and Syrians.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The new 100,000-bu. capacity grain storage elevator for the Central Feed Co. is just about completed. New mixing machinery, new corn and maize heads grinders, new graders, etc., will be installed and ready for operation at the time the storage unit is placed in operation.

Kansas City, Mo.—The plant of the Davidson Mill & Elevator Co., large molasses feed manufacturers, millfeed and grain jobbers, etc., which plant has heretofore been under lease to them for the past three years or more was just purchased. The plant has a capacity of 125 tons daily and storage for 1,000 carloads of millfeeds and grain in its adjoining two warehouses.

Kansas City, Mo.—G. W. Selders, president of the Southard Feed & Milling Co., and chairman of the board of directors of the Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., recently sold his interest in the latter to V. R. Miller, president of that company, R. M. Cook and I. A. Gastle. The Nutrena Company has a capital stock of \$100,000. Mr. Selders was the principal stockholder, acquiring control in 1926. Mr. Selders will henceforth devote his entire time to the affairs of the Southard company.—P. J. P.

South Saint Joseph, Mo.—The Excello Feed Milling Company of St. Joseph, completed plans on the sixteenth for a branch here. A building will be erected on a site which has been leased from the Burlington Railroad. The \$5,000 structure will be of fireproof construction with brick facing. This branch will be used for wholesale and retail feed trade. William Hillix is president of the company, Louis D. Gill is vice-president, and Charles H. Hillix is secretary and treasurer.—P. J. P.

Forest Park, Ill.—The Acme Manufacturing Co., mixed feed manufacturers, are now in the course of having James Stewart & Company remodel and alter their present plant, and to enlarge its capacity thru the construction of an additional feed elevator. The expenditure is roughly placed at \$22,500.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The Black & White Milling Co., feed manufacturers, suffered a \$150,000 fire loss to its corn mill, elevator, mixed feed plant and warehouses on Aug. 8. A watchman discovered the blaze underneath a storage bin about nine in the evening. From here it spread to the center of the main building, a four story structure, and then to the bag storeroom. Large stocks of grain were also burned. The office building was the only unit saved. The loss is understood to have been amply insured.

Shreveport, La.—The Hicks Co., Ltd., and the Crawford, Jenkins & Booth Co., have consolidated under the name of The Hicks Co., Ltd. The new combination will continue as one of the largest and strongest wholesale grocery and feed outfits of the Southwest. J. H. Brown is president and general manager. J. A. DeGraffenried is purchasing agent and John T. Brundrick becomes general sales manager. The firm in addition to the main house here has branches at Winnfield, Minden and Mansfield. The company recently purchased the Alexandria Flour & Feed Co. of Winnfield.

Hoboken, N. J.—The Franklin Baker Co. of this place is the most recent acquisition of the Postum Co., Inc., of Battle Creek, Mich., cereal and cereal by-products manufacturers, etc. The New Jersey company manufactures cocoanut and other nut products. Other offices and plants are located in Montreal, Manila and San Pablo, Philippines. The Postum company, it will be remembered, took over the Iglehart and Phoenix Milling companies of Evansville, Ind., the Walter Baker Chocolate Co. of Dorchester, Mass., and a number of other going concerns, within the past several years, as have been periodically published in these columns.—W. C. B.

Buffalo, N. Y.—William Ash, sales manager of the Buffalo branch of the Pratt Food Co., announces that this company will undertake an expansion program after the first of the new year. It was announced in the last number of the Journal that this company had acquired a strip of property adjoining its purchase last February from the Armour Grain Co. of the Mapl-Flake Mill. This \$100,000 tract covers an area of five acres, on which a \$200,000 sweet feed mill and storage tanks will be erected. This property also was purchased from the Armour Grain Co. A mill similar to the one to be built here is now under construction at the company's Hammond, Ind., plant, and when it is put into operation the additional Buffalo unit will be started. The Buffalo properties are located on the New York Central and the Erie, affording switching connections for New York state and the New England territory, which is a natural outlet for the dairy and poultry feeds merchandised by the company. Headquarters are in Philadelphia.

A creditable showing was made by pigs with shelled corn, tankage, and simple "backbone" mineral mixture, all self-fed separately, on rape pasture, according to Leaflet No. 19, Animal Husbandry Section, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Ia. Both the ground oats and the whole oats additions to the above ration enhanced the gains somewhat. Dehulled oats increased the gains considerably and were greatly relished.

The Feed Dealers Opportunity.

Since farming is less profitable to the average farmer than in any year since 1923, the feed dealer occupies a place of correspondingly greater responsibility and importance to the welfare of the customer. The dealer has a chance, such as he has not enjoyed in several years, to render a helpful service to the farmer.

On the farm, changes that insure increased revenue and lower operating costs can be made with little added expense, or none, and the feed dealer who will point out the importance and ease of the changes, and co-operate in his neighborhood for bringing them about, will profit at the same time that his customers are profiting.

The farmer's hope of success and profit where he now faces failure and loss, lies in his ability to make more with less, to get greater production from his units, more grain from his acres, more milk from his cows, faster and better gains from all his other animals.

Hog growers breeding their sows for May farrow escape the changeable weather of March and April and still, by feeding methods that in many cases must be pointed out by the dealer, can bring their pigs to 160-190 pounds by the end of September, thus escaping the usual lower prices of October. They must raise their quota of pork with fewer sows and market the crop with less age, and this can be done by feeding for gestation in the one case, and for growth in the other.

Using high-class bulls through dairy-bull associations, and introducing better feeding methods in the herd increases milk production and butterfat, giving more production from fewer animals and reducing labor cost and investment at a time when both items are more important.

Someone must pioneer in advocating the changes if they have not been undertaken, and the feed dealer has this opportunity.

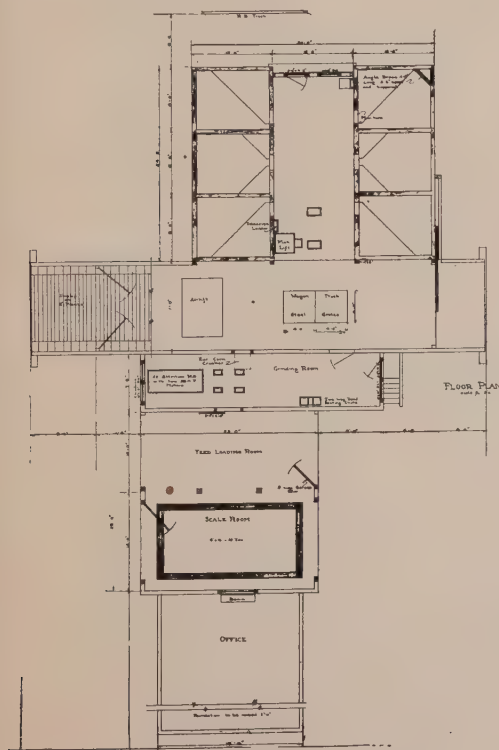
The University of Wisconsin, with 120-cow-testing associations following its advice in the state, knows how increased profits come from increased production per cow. The state's dairy experts, and the animal feeding experts in any other state, easily show how money spent on feeding the animal correctly brings back an extra profit on the feed used.

Money invested in high protein supplements like linseed meal, and fed under the rules laid down by each agricultural college to fit its section, pays for itself and gives an extra profit.

Feed dealers should know, and tell farmers, that a 1200-pound cow capable of producing 40 pounds of 3 per cent milk would have to eat and digest 100 pounds of growing clover or 116 pounds of bluegrass daily to equal a grain ration. Dealers easily can tell farmers that the cow's production and weight will be kept up, for instance, by a ration of 200 pounds each of ground oats and barley or hominy, and 100 pounds each of wheat bran and linseed meal, feeding one pound daily for each 4 or 5 pounds of milk. Any dealer can show a farmer that buying feed on the basis of the digestible nutrients contained gives the farmer the highest possible labor income.

Any farmer who is shown that he can make money off three crops of five-month cattle, fed correctly, as against losing money bringing bullocks to 1,600-1,700 pounds in the same aggregate time, thereby is made a bigger asset to his community and a better customer for the feed dealer.

Electro-cultivation of the soil by impregnation with 103,000 volts of electricity thru the medium of a plow which transmits the voltage into the earth is being tried in experiments with some success on the farms of Donald Woodward, millionaire agriculturist, at Le Roy, N. Y. The process is the invention of Hamilton L. Coe, of Pittsburgh, who declares that it not only eliminates weeds and destroys bacteria and harmful grubs, but restores the fertility of farm lands and produces crops in record time.



Floor Plan of Farmers Elevator Co.'s Grain Elevator and Feed Grinding Plant at Ritter, Ia.
[See facing page.]

Adulteration and Misbranding.

Atlantic Milling Co., Augusta, Ga., shipped 84 sacks of misbranded horse and mule feed to Winston-Salem, N. C., which protein-deficient shipment had been returned to Augusta, Ga., and on Nov. 29, 1926, the federal court imposed costs and the execution of a \$500 bond, conditioned in part that the articles not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

Washburn-Crosby Co., South Louisville, Ky., shipped 351 sacks of misbranded red dog flour into Massachusetts, according to federal authorities, who imposed costs and the execution of a \$1,000 bond on Mar. 29, 1927, on the Washburn-Crosby Co., Boston, Mass., conditioned in part that the article be relabeled under the supervision of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Rome Oil Mill, Rome, Ga., shipped 300 sacks of misbranded cottonseed meal into Tennessee which was deficient in ammonia content, according to federal authorities on Feb. 11, 1927, imposing costs and the execution of a \$300 bond on the Davis Grain & Feed Co., Knoxville, Tenn., claimants, conditioned in part that the article be relabeled to show true contents.

Montezuma Cotton Oil Co., Montezuma, Ga., shipped 350 sacks of adulterated and misbranded cottonseed meal into Florida, deficient in ammonia (protein) and containing excessive fiber, according to statements presented by federal authorities on Apr. 17, 1927, when no claimant appeared for the property and the court ordered that the 8 sacks seized be destroyed by the U. S. marshal.

Humphreys-Godwin, Sheffield, Ala., shipped 400 sacks of misbranded cottonseed meal into Pennsylvania, deficient in protein, according to federal charges on Feb. 16, 1927, when costs and the execution of a \$1,000 bond was imposed on John W. Eschelman & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., claimant, conditioned in part that the article be relabeled under the supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Stamford Cotton Oil Mill, Stamford, Tex., shipped 330 bags of misbranded cottonseed cake and meal into Colorado, deficient in protein, and on Nov. 24, 1926, the federal court imposed costs and the execution of a \$500 bond, conditioned in part that the articles be relabeled to describe correctly the protein content thereof, and that it not be sold or disposed of in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

Fort Worth Cotton Oil Mill, North Fort Worth, Tex., shipped 400 sacks of misbranded cottonseed cake into Colorado, which was deficient in protein, per federal evidence presented Dec. 27, 1927, when Logan & Wells Farms Co., a Colorado corporation, claimant, was assessed the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a \$1,000 bond, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

Joseph William Bell, trading as J. W. Bell Mill & Elevator, Spartanburg, S. C., shipped quantities of adulterated and misbranded dairy feed into Georgia, which contained undeclared substances, to wit, linseed meal and rice bran, and was deficient in protein, according to federal testimony on Dec. 14, 1926, when the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

Planters Cottonseed Products Co., Dallas, Tex., shipped 100 sacks of misbranded cottonseed cake into Wyoming, which was deficient in protein content, according to federal charges on Jan. 10, 1927, when costs and the execution of a \$300 bond were imposed, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, said decree further ordering that the product be relabeled to show the contents thereof.

Coleman Cotton Oil Mill, Coleman, Tex., shipped 150 sacks of misbranded cottonseed meal into Colorado, which was deficient in protein, according to federal allegations on Dec. 30, 1926, when C. N. Troup, Las Animas, Colo., claimant, admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, was also imposed with costs and the execution of a \$500 bond, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

National Cotton Oil Co., Montgomery, Ala., shipped 3 tons of adulterated and misbranded cottonseed meal into Massachusetts which was deficient in protein (ammonia and nitrogen), it developed on presentation of federal testimony on May 3, 1927, when the court imposed costs and the execution of a \$250 bond on Rodney J. Hardy & Sons, Boston, Mass., claimants, conditioned in part that the article be relabeled under the supervision of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Uses a Brush and Broom Freely.

BY E. W. M.

When I stepped into the office of the Harber Grain Co., at Wheatland, Ia., the other day I was agreeably surprised to find none of the usual incrustated spittoons or sand boxes, or the usual litter of newspapers and market letters from a week to several months old.

The floor was swept, market letters were on the proper hook, sacks of flour were arranged in an orderly fashion on the rack at one side, bags of retail feed, which was being sold in small lots from the sack, were in order and advertising literature was in neat little piles on an orderly table.

Carrying the investigation a step farther I went out to the elevator. It was a very ordinary looking elevator from the outside. But inside everything was clean and in order. The floor and the walls were clean except for the accumulation of one-day's dust from the attrition mill. And Mr. Harber assured me that the dust would not be there the next morning.

The elevator itself is handily arranged for economical operation. Legs, spouting and gravity do all the work. Customers are served with a minimum expenditure of labor and no loss of time. One man can easily take care of them.

Fresh placards placed at advantageous points testify to the desirability of avoiding fire by not smoking or lighting matches. Mr. Harber claims to have the cleanest elevator in the state of Iowa. And after knowing Mr. Harber and inspecting his elevator I am ready to believe him.

"Costs and Profits in Producing Soybeans in Indiana," Bulletin No. 306, Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., is now available.

Grading Smutty Wheat.

Smut, the dread enemy of all wheat handlers, seems to be present in a large amount in the 1927 crop, and a large amount of the late harvested grain carries enough smut to grade "smutty."

There are several varieties of smut, the most common being the stinking smut of wheat, often called "bunt," and the loose smut.

Stinking smut is easily distinguished in the field when the grain is almost ripe. Plants affected by it are usually stunted and the heads stand more erect than the heavy, sound heads. The chaff is somewhat spread apart by the dark, swollen kernels. When the skin of such a kernel is broken a dark, smeary, dust-like mass is disclosed, which has a strong odor. The dark colored kernels in heads affected with stinking smut contain innumerable smut spores. In handling, the smutted kernels break and the spores are scattered over the sound seed. When sown, the smut spores germinate with the wheat, forming a second kind of spore from which the smut plants are developed.

The loose smut of wheat is most noticeable at the heading time of the grain. In the smutted heads, the kernels and chaff are replaced by a dark, sooty mass, which is blown away by the wind, leaving a bare stem. In this smut the spores are ripe when the grain is in bloom. The spores are soon blown away and fall on the flowers of other wheat, where they germinate and send a filament or germination tube into the young kernel. As the kernel enlarges a tiny smut plant is formed inside of it, but remains hidden and allows the kernel to fill like any other seed. When planted next season, the smut plant grows with the wheat plant and develops much as does the stinking smut of wheat. When the heading time is at hand, the smut plant prevents the formation of a sound head, matures and forces the smutted head.



Fig. 1. Stinking Smut of Wheat, Heads, Kernels and Smut Balls, and a Sound Head and Sound Kernels. After Johnson, Bull. 507, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The official grain standards of the United States has the following to say about smutty wheat:

Smutty wheat.—Smutty wheat shall be all wheat which has an unmistakable odor of smut, or which contains spores, balls, or portions of balls, of smut in excess of a quantity equal to two balls of average size in 50 grams of wheat.

Grades for Smutty Wheat.—Smutty wheat shall be graded and designated according to the method described either in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this section.

(a) Before the determination of smut dockage as provided in this paragraph, the wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standard applicable to such wheat if it were not smutty, except that smut balls shall not be considered as foreign material other than dockage. The loss in weight caused by the removal of smut from the wheat shall be ascertained by scouring, washing, or otherwise, and shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain free from dockage. The percentage so calculated shall be stated in terms of whole per cent and half per cent. A fraction of a per cent when equal to, or greater than, a half shall be treated as a half, and when less than half shall be disregarded. The percentage of the "smut dockage," so calculated and stated, shall be added to the grade designation preceding the statement of dockage, if any.

(b) Smutty wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standard applicable to such wheat if it were not smutty, except that (1) smut balls shall not be considered as foreign material other than dockage, and (2) when the amount of smut present is so great that any one or more of the grade requirements of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, can not be applied accurately, the wheat shall be classified as Sample Grade. For all grades there shall be added to and made a part of the grade designation preceding the statement of dockage, if any, the word "Smutty."

The trade regards smut as belonging to the

following classes: free of smut; containing solid smut balls easily removed by blowing, leaving no odor; containing broken balls and light odor of smut from spores on tips of kernels and which can be "made to grade" by blowing to remove smut balls, and scouring or clipping to remove spores from tips of kernels, in some cases wheat of this class being mixed with smut-free wheat; stinking and greasy smut, with or without smut balls, and usually with a strong odor of smut.

Smut balls of the "soft shell" type are easily broken, especially if the grain is threshed damp they become smeared on the kernels in threshing. When threshed dry, the spores do not smear so easily. Some smut feels greasy when the ball is crushed, while others feel dry and powdery. Smutty wheat carrying a large per cent of kernels covered with the greasy spores requires more drastic methods to rid the wheat of smut spores and of the objectionable smut odor.

The treatment given smutty wheat will not be intended to remove every trace of smut, but rather, just enough to make it come under the requirements of the federal grade for wheat "not smutty." Wheat may be graded smutty under the following conditions:

If there are more than two smut balls of average size in 50 grams, which is about 11 smut balls in 250 grains.

If there is a distinct odor of smut on the grain.

If the smut spores on the grain are present in an amount equivalent to an excess of two smut balls in 50 grams.

If the smut balls, pieces of balls and smut spores in combination are present in an amount

equal to an excess of two smut balls in 50 grams.

So much wheat has been heavily discounted on account of smut in recent years many elevator operators are installing modern wheat washers.

Shipper "Watches" His Consignment Merchant.

A sample of unusual consignment "service" was experienced recently when Cobe S. Venner of Havelock, Iowa, shipped a car of wheat to Butler-Welsh at Omaha. After the car was sold and transferred, Mr. Venner missed his watch, and, thinking that it might be in the wheat, notified Butler-Welsh, who traced the wheat, and managed to return the Elgin, little the worse for its trip.

Credits Reduced by Discounts for Cash

By OBSERVER

Over in Northwestern Illinois is a group of three elevators, all of which enjoy practically the same kind of trade in that it is purely with farmers, and have the same kind of problems continually annoying them.

Paramount among their problems was long time credits. It became very burdensome. One day one of the dealers went to his books and studied them. Finally he was convinced that the credit business had gone too far. But he knew that he could not stop the practice without the co-operation of his competitors. If he alone tried to stop he would lose a lot of trade.

So he went to the telephone and called a little meeting. At the meeting he found his competitors were in the same predicament and likewise just as anxious to correct it.

As a consequence each elevator now has a printed sign posted conspicuously for the benefit of patrons. The signs say:

NOTICE!

For the benefit of our patrons we will hereafter give a discount of \$2 a ton on all feeds and 2 cents a bushel on all oats for cash on delivery. To responsible parties unable to take advantage of this offer we will extend credit for 30 and 60 days, at the end of which time all bills must be settled.

The signs are dated May 15, 1927, and their originators take them seriously. It would greatly benefit all grain elevator operators if more dealers would initiate such improved business methods, and abide by the practices agreed upon.

The fact that a farmer gets free storage doesn't mean that he gets more money for his grain, but less. There are two reasons for that. The first, it is very hard to find anyone who is willing to sell anything that he has to sell at the high market. It is my experience in North Dakota, that there are very few of your farmer patrons that sell their grain at the highest point because he thinks it is going a little bit further than it is and when it starts to go down he doesn't get afraid until it has reached the bottom.—P. A. Lee, Grand Forks, N. D.

The Polish government has decided on uniform milling extractions throughout the country, the percentage of rye to be 65 per cent. and wheat 72 per cent. It is thought, however, that this question will have to be reconsidered. The *Ost Express* points out that the diversified milling hitherto practiced has conformed to the requirements of the people, high extraction with correspondingly low quality being the rule in those parts of the country where the population is poor, and which need cheap bread. On the other hand, in wealthier places, millers have furnished better quality from a relatively low extraction. If the order is enforced as it now stands, it will tend to make bread dearer for poor people, and it will indirectly result in larger imports of wheat and rye.



Fig. 2. Loose Smut of Wheat, Four Smutted Heads, and a Sound Wheat Head. After Johnson, Bull. 507, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Speed Reducer for Elevator Leg and Conveyor Belt Drives.

To meet the growing demand for a speed reducer between the electric motor and the head shaft that would be low in first cost and low in up-keep the speed reducer shown in the engraving herewith was designed. The cut spur gears used are such as can be turned out in a well-equipped machine shop at low cost; and the silent chain drive from motor is taken from the standard sizes of chains and wheels now carried in stock in industrial centers over the whole country. Besides making it possible to produce the complete reducer at a low cost it is possible to change speed ratios easily and quickly at small expense by substituting a different size of motor pinion or of silent chain driven wheel or both.

Each Caldwell reducer is a self-contained unit, entirely enclosed, with the motor mounted on top of a very substantial housing. It occupies very little space, and therefore, can be installed in narrow passageways, where it would be impossible to accommodate some other type of reducers.

It is a combination of two separate drives; a Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive from the high-speed shaft, and a cut spur gear drive to the low speed shaft; made in sizes to furnish ratios from 7:1 up to 40:1 in Type "A," or to 30:1 in Type "B."

The silent chain drive, which is used for the first reduction from the motor, is a flexible, positive drive for high speed, with an efficiency of over 98 per cent. The second reduction is made by cut spur gears generously proportioned for the power requirements, operating without noise or vibration. The silent chain drive and the gears are both enclosed in dust-proof, oil-retaining houses, which keep

them operating in a bath of oil—requiring very little attention.

The cast iron housing is ruggedly constructed, assuring proper support and alignment. It is so constructed as to prevent oil leakage, and to exclude dust and dirt from the working parts. The housing has a large hand-hole for inspection purposes. The upper part of the housing can be separated from the lower part without disturbing the mounting of the motor.

It is impossible for the motor and silent chain drive to get out of alignment, as they are mounted directly on the housing. This differs from other types of speed reducers, which usually require a sub-base when the motor and reducer are separately mounted.

Timken Tapered Roller Bearings, carried in cartridge mountings, support the oversize shafts and eliminate friction. Outboard bearings are unnecessary. With the Caldwell Speed Reducer it is not necessary to use a flexible coupling on the motor shaft. The silent chain drive provides the necessary flexibility between the motor and the speed reducer shaft.

The range of speed reduction ratios of the Type "A" Reducer extends up to 40 to 1. The Type "B" Reducer is designed especially for driving screw conveyors. Additional information may be obtained on application to the manufacturers, the Link-Belt Co.

One of the Canadian milling companies recently published the results of a milling and baking test of a shipment of new Garnet wheat from Southern Manitoba. In every important quality the sample was found to be inferior to the mill mix of old crop wheat now in use by this company. Such tests are helpful to farmers in giving them information about the new varieties of wheat.

Observations.

By TRAVELER.

Some elevators advantageously use blowers for loading their grain instead of the regular method of dropping it down a spout into a car by gravity. They say it dries the grain and blows out the dust, raising the grade considerably and bringing a higher price.

The blower is set inside the elevator in such a way that its discharge spout will enter the door of an adjacent box car. Grain is spouted into the draft created by a large fan and the draft will drive it to the ends of the car. With the use of such equipment shoveling is eliminated and a car can usually be loaded in about two hours.

The farmers elevator at Elburn, Ill., used a blower wherein the paddles of the fan hit the grain. But this proved unsatisfactory. It cracked some of the kernels and berries. And if anything got into the blower that shouldn't have got there, like an old bolt, or a rusty hinge, or maybe a forgotten monkey-wrench that some farmer dumped out with his load of wheat, there was hell to pay.

So they replaced it with a modern blower that takes the grain into the draft created by the fan only. The elevator operator expresses complete satisfaction and waxes enthusiastic in his praise of the device.

Soy Bean Acreage Increases.

The acreage of soy beans in the United States was reported by the Department of Agriculture, Aug. 10, to have been 2,330,000 acres, an increase of 20 per cent over the area in 1926.

In 1917 less than 500,000 acres were devoted to soy beans. In 1924 about 1,000,000 acres were grown for hay, about 1,000,000 acres for pasture and silage, and more than 500,000 acres for seed production. About 2,283,000 bushels of seeds were produced in 1917, while in 1924 nearly 10,000,000 bushels of seed and 1,360,000 tons of hay were produced. Although the increase in acreage has been general over the eastern half of the United States, the most marked increases have been in the corn belt states and in a few of the Southern states.

The principal uses of the soy bean are for hay, pasture, silage, grain, oil and oil meal, and human food. With such a wide range of uses, the production of the soy bean is no longer localized, and its increasing importance is assured.

Crop Prospects Improve.

A marked improvement in crop prospects occurred during July, chiefly as a result of a more evenly distributed rainfall, according to the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on August 10.

Rice production is now forecast at 39,336,000 bushels, or half a million less than a month ago, and a million and two-thirds less than last year. This is largely due to poorer prospects in Arkansas, where grassiness is increasing.

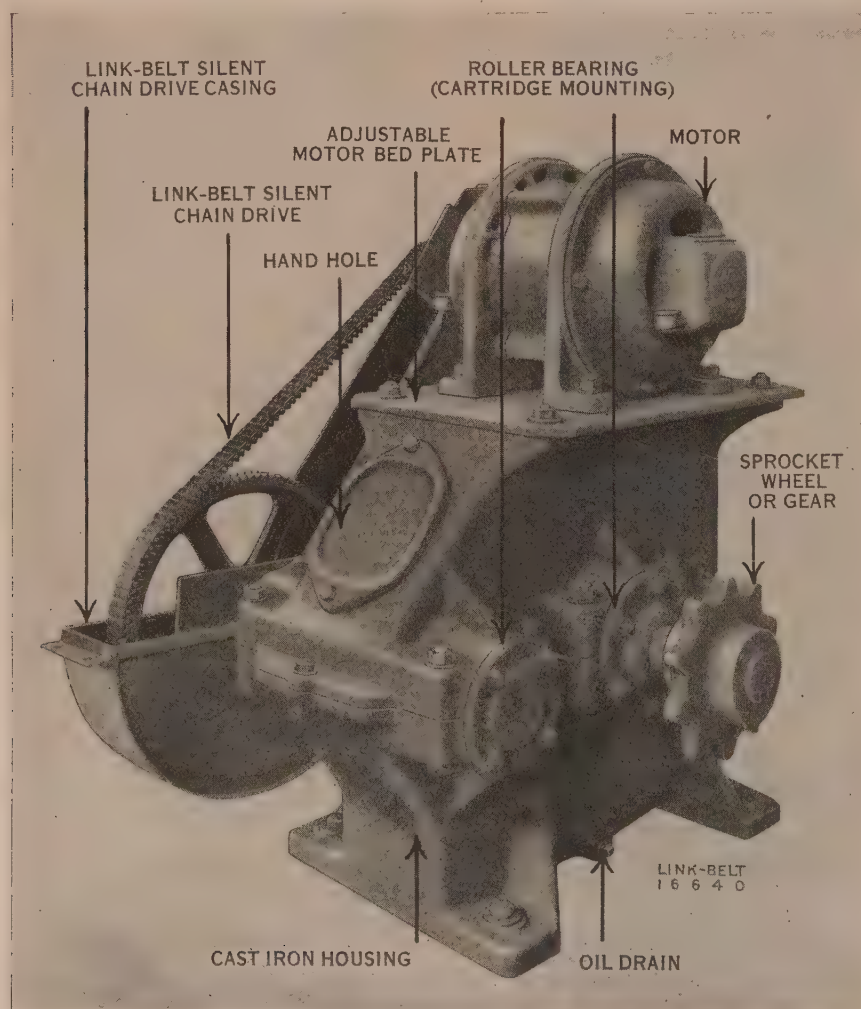
Broomcorn improved during July. The condition of 69.9 per cent on July 1 indicated a production of about 35,000 tons. On August 1 the condition was 72.8 per cent, and indicated a production of 38,000 tons. In 1926 51,500 tons were harvested, and the five-year average is 55,500 tons.

Beans: The condition of edible dry beans improved during July, the indicated production now being 18,735,000 bushels, 1,635,000 bushels greater than harvested in 1926, and 2,435,000 bushels higher than the five-year average.

Soybeans: The condition of soybeans has improved from 78.8 per cent on July 1 to 80.9 per cent on August 1. The highest condition is reported in the South Atlantic group of states, 83.9 per cent.

Cowpeas: The condition is 79.8 per cent, agreeing almost exactly with the ten-year average, and an increase of 2.2 points during the month.

Hay: Prospects for hay crops improved during July and the production of tame hay is now estimated at 102,000,000 tons, which is far the largest crop ever harvested, exceeding production in 1924, which has been the record year, by over 4,000,000 tons.



Speed Reducer for Elevator Leg and Conveyor Belt Drives.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Fort Smith, Ark.—The Oglesby Flour & Feed Co. has bot the elvtr. and mill of the Arkoma Mfg. Co. New equipment will be placed in the building for grinding corn chops and meal.

Little Rock, Ark.—Samuel Preston Davis, Sr., 59, died Aug. 5 following an illness of three weeks. He was a wholesale dealer in cottonseed products, feed, flour, hay and grain. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.—P.

CALIFORNIA

Lemoore, Cal.—The R. O. Deason, Inc., has installed a Gruendler Hammer Mill.

CANADA

Glenwood, Alta.—The Alberta pool elvtr., just completed, burned Aug. 5. It was struck by lightning.

Asquith, Sask.—The mill of the Badger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Ltd., burned recently. It was under lease to the Canada West Grain and was insured for \$5,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—CJGX, the new radio broadcasting station at Yorkton, which has been instituted by the Grain Exchange, was formally opened Aug. 19. The station will daily broadcast grain markets, music, news, weather, etc.

Vancouver, B. C.—W. L. Craig, Carl Halterman, Ray E. Lee, Robert McKee, R. C. Milrot, A. W. Whitmore and E. A. Woodward were recently elected members of the council of the grain division of the Merchants Exchange.

A new regulation has been passed by the Dominion Board of Grain Commissioners because of requests made that owners of grain should have the right to appeal to the appeal board on questions of condition as well as of grade of their grain. The regulation is being put into force experimentally to see if it is beneficial to the grower of grain. It applies to Fort William, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, and does not apply to cargo shipments. Heretofore the only appeal possible was against the grain grade.

COLORADO

Kliesen City (not p. o.), Colo.—This new Baca County town is to have two elvtrs. soon.

Buckingham, Colo.—The Kellogg Grain Co. has bot the elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op Elvtr. Co.

Burlington, Colo.—The elvtr. of the Nebraska-Colorado Grain Co. is closed this year because of the poor crop.

Wiggins, Colo.—Fred Hamilton has resigned as mgr. of the Wiggins Elvtr. and O. Chaplin of Idaho Falls, Ida., is now in charge.

Burlington, Colo.—F. J. O'Donnell has bot the elvtr. of the Hugh Baker Grain Co. and is operating it as the O'Donnell Grain Co.

Denver, Colo.—The Yampa Valley Mfg. & Elvtr. Co., Steamboat Springs, which has its headquarters here, incorporated; capital, \$50,000; by O. B. Haley, L. H. Drath and B. M. Webster.

Longmont, Colo.—David Roberts is no longer connected with this firm. Thos. R. Green, who has been connected with the company since the elvtr. was built 13 years ago, is in charge. He had had several years' experience in the grain business in Kansas and Colorado before coming to Longmont.—Longs Peak Mfg. Co.

La Junta, Colo.—The La Junta Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. has completed a 30,000 bu. cribbed house on the site formerly owned by the Colorado Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. of Denver and operated as the La Junta Flour Mills. The new firm will handle grains, flour, feeds and coal. L. S. Mahoney is owner of the new corporation and will act as mgr.

Peez, Colo.—The W. C. Harris Grain Co. has bot the elvtr. formerly owned and operated by the Nebraska-Colorado Grain Co. It has a capacity of 70,000 bus.—C. M. Depew, mgr., W. C. Harris Grain Co.

Stilt, Colo.—Noren Bros. have bot the mill and elvtr. formerly owned by the Cowden Mill & Elvtr. Co., which has recently been owned by the First National Bank of Glenwood and Mangnall & Ford of Glenwood. Both houses will be repaired and new machinery installed.

Gilcrest, Colo.—W. F. Hines has completed a 15,000-bu. elvtr. and feed warehouse. Equipment includes a hammer mill, one leg, Richardson Automatic Scale, Fairbanks Truck Scale, Kewanee Truck Dump and three motors. The Western Engineering Co. built the house.

Sterling, Colo.—The Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co. is building a bean elvtr. with a warehouse 100x30 and a two-story picking house. Equipment will include three legs, two cleaners, Fairbanks Hopper Scale and sacking scale. The Western Engineering Co. has the contract.

IDAHO

Jerome, Ida.—August Voegler, owner of the Jerome Mfg. & Elvtr. Co., died suddenly Aug. 17.

Orofino, Ida.—We have just completed a sack warehouse, 50x200 ft. We are not building an elvtr. this season.—Orofino-Rochdale Co.

Malad City, Ida.—We are adding two steel storage tanks to our elvtr. and adding about 40,000 bus. to the capacity. We are building a one-mile spur track to elvtr. Have increased capacity of mill 50%.—Crowther Bros. Mfg. Co.

Bonner's Ferry, Ida.—The Bonner's Ferry Grain & Mfg. Co. will build a 32x70-ft. warehouse adjoining the mill and elvtr. for the storage of feeds. The company also plans to build an elvtr. and receiving station on the Kootenai Valley Railway in Drainage District No. 8, where bulk and sacked grain will be received from the farmers of the Porthill district. The station will have a capacity of about four carloads per day.

ILLINOIS

Waterloo, Ill.—The Monroe Mfg. Co. has installed a Gruendler Hammer Mill.

Colchester, Ill.—The Colchester Mfg. Co. has installed a Gruendler Hammer Mill.

Chatsworth, Ill.—Kohler Bros. have had their platform scale rebuilt by the Superior Scale Co.

Gorman, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had its wagon scale rebuilt by the Superior Scale Co.

Manchester, Ill.—W. F. Ellington is now buying grain. A. J. Barnett is in charge of his warehouse.

Watseka, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. has had its 6-ton Fairbanks Scale entirely rebuilt by the Superior Scale Co.

Boody, Ill.—The elvtr. of the B. & B. Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm Aug. 7.

Avon, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a Sprout-Waldron Attrition Mill, a corn crusher and chicken feed machine.

Urbana, Ill.—Frank M. Corray is mgr. of Corray Bros., Coal, Grain & Feed, which business was bot from W. W. Reichard.

Astoria, Ill.—John Leezer of Rushville is building a 25x60 ft. feed mill which will be equipped with the latest grinding machinery.

DeKalb, Ill.—Philip H. Schifflin & Co., Inc., opened a branch office on Aug. 15 with O. G. Pike, formerly with J. J. Badenoch Co., as mgr.

Paxton, Ill.—B. E. Morgan, who was formerly in the grain business at Buckley and Rossville, is the new mgr. of the Paxton Farmers Grain Co.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular meeting of the Kankakee district of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held here the evening of Sept. 7.

Kankakee, Ill.—The Farmers Union has bot the elvtr. of the Kankakee Farmers Elvtr. Co., also the elvtrs. at Aroma Park and Van's Siding.

Monroe Center, Ill.—Amos Knighton is now mgr. of the C. A. Crosby Co., succeeding the late Clarence M. Storz. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ashburn have bot the Storz interest in the business.

Princeton, Ill.—The plant of the Princeton Farmers Elvtr. Co. was put up at public auction recently. The firm became defunct about two months ago.

Granite City, Ill.—The elvtr. of the Schultz & Niemeier Commission Co., which was badly damaged by a cyclone on May 9, has been repaired and is now operating.

Hoopeston, Ill.—Grain dealers of this district held their usual monthly get-together here on Aug. 16. The turnout was good and the interest tense, as usual.—W. A. Owings.

Lomax, Ill.—R. H. Scott has succeeded C. E. Logan as mgr. of the Lomax Elvtr. Co., the latter resigning because of poor health. New machinery is being installed at the elvtr.

Buck Road (Heyworth p. o.), Ill.—We bot the elvtrs. here and at Carle Spring (Wapella p. o.) of Arnold & Son and took possession Aug. 1.—F. E. Hollis, mgr., Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co.

Alexis, Ill.—Our elvtr., which burned to the ground July 22, will not be rebuilt as we have another which we put in condition and are using. The grain loss was about \$1,500.—R. P. Miner & Son.

Charlotte, Ill.—We put in all new beams in our scale, making it practically the same as new. Our elvtrs. are iron clad, the last one being done two years ago.—Thos. H. Feely, mgr., Farmers Grain Co.

Cantrall, Ill.—We have bot the elvtr. formerly operated by E. R. Talbott. The total storage capacity is 45,000 bus., which we will use in connection with our 100,000-bu. elvtr. and feed mill at Springfield.—Joe Schafer & Sons.

Castleton, Ill.—W. H. Hartz, who has been with Klock & Co. since 1884 as mgr. and half owner, together with his son, Walter M. Hartz, has taken over the interests of Nellie K. Reeder, formerly the Klock estate.—Hartz Grain & Lumber Co.

Stillman Valley, Ill.—I am still in the grain business with the Griffith Lumber Co. There are two elvtrs. here, Rosensteel & Co. and Griffith Lumber Co. We will either paint our elvtr. or put galvanized siding on it. The office will be enlarged and the lumber sheds painted.—F. E. Himert, mgr.

Dixon, Ill.—Sparks in a grinder caused a \$7,000 fire loss to the elvtr. and mill of the Public Supply Co. recently. It is believed that a pebble passed thru the machinery and was struck by one of the hammers of the grinder, causing a spark which ignited the grain. The loss was covered by insurance.

Waynesville, Ill.—My elvtr. is going up but it will be about Sept. 15 before it will be completed. We were held up on account of the railroad company refusing to build a track to elvtr., but will soon have it in. I have been handling grain with a dump and have handled quite a little on contracts held by farmers. They like it fine and if we needed more money there would be no trouble in selling more contracts.—Calvin Gambrel.

Wyoming, Ill.—We have painted our Burlington elvtr. and covered the Rock Island elvtr. with galvanized iron. Have also bot two 28-ft. coal unloading machines which with present equipment will enable us to unload and load wagons and trucks without resorting to the old laborious task by manpower. It is our intention to erect hopper bottom coal bins for storage, using our machines both ways.—P. B. Colwill, mgr., Wyoming Grain Co.

DeKalb, Ill.—About twenty-five grain dealers from this district met here on Aug. 18 for the purpose of discussing the condition of the crops, etc. This group had held an informal get-together three weeks previous, but found it a bit premature to converse on the crops before harvesting had begun. Lamson Bros. & Co. served a refreshing buffet-lunch after the meeting adjourned. This was most welcome, especially since both of these meetings were after-dinner affairs.

CHICAGO NOTES.

South Chicago, Ill.—A grain boat loading gallery is a recent improvement just consummated for the E. R. Bacon Grain Co. on its Keystone Elvtr. here. James Stewart & Co. held the contract.

Clarence H. Fox has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade. Applications have been posted for John J. Loftus, Raymond P. Whipple, John F. Ince, Irving S. Strock and Harold S. Gambel. Transfers have been posted for Chas. F. Roberts, Kenneth E. Womack and the estate of Wm. Rosenbach.

The bugle and drum corps of the Board of Trade Post of the American Legion, numbering about 40 members, will compete in the contest at the state convention of the Legion to be held in Joliet on Aug. 29. The members have striking new uniforms and their friends believe the corps has a fine chance of capturing first honors.

A. W. Benford, formerly with the Hamilton Storage Co., when it operated a 1,000,000-bu. concrete elvtr. at Chicago, and formerly with S. C. Bartlett Co. as superintendent of the Iowa Elvtr. at Peoria, now is corresponding sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce at Lakeland, Fla., and on Oct. 1 will become active manager. Mr. Benford is an old-timer in the grain business, having started with P. B. & C. C. Miles at Peoria.

J. Ogden Armour died in London, Eng., Aug. 16, aged 64 years, after 6 weeks' illness of typhoid fever. After the death of his father, Philip, in 1901, he became head of the Armour interests and greatly developed the meat packing business to which he gave his attention, altho he was the largest stockholder in the Armour Grain Co. Thru unwise investments in outside enterprises he met financial reverses. He is survived by his wife and a daughter, Mrs. John J. Mitchell, Jr., and two nephews, Philip D. and Lester Armour.

The new building fund of the Board of Trade has \$760,178 invested in United States Liberty bonds. Under a ruling effective Sept. 15, 1924, and continuing for five years, subject, however, to termination by vote of the members, all persons or firms in Cook County engaged in buying and selling on the Exchange must pay the following fees for the building fund: $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per 1,000 bus. of grain; 5 cents each per 50,000 lbs. of lard, short ribs, 250 bbls. of pork, 160 bbls. of cottonseed oil, 50,000 lbs. of dry salted bellies, per contract on other commodities; on each and every carload the following fees: 10 cents on any of the commodities dealt in by members of the Exchange, 5 cents per 1,000 bus. on cargo lots of grain. Such fees are for buying and also for selling, and are not added by either the commission merchant or broker as an additional charge against the principal.

INDIANA

Hammond, Ind.—The Pratt Food Co. is building a 160,000-bu. elvtr.

Knox, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has installed a Gruendler Hammer Mill.

Michigantown, Ind.—The Star Roller Mills have installed a Gruendler Hammer Mill.

Smythe (Evansville p. o.), Ind.—The Smythe elvtr. has been overhauled and enlarged.—C.

Rossville, Ind.—Mattix & Reveal have equipped their plant with a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Pendleton, Ind.—The Pendleton Elvtr. Co. has equipped its plant with a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Galveston, Ind.—The Urmston Grain & Seed Co. has installed a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in its plant.

Foresman Switch (Otterbein p. o.), Ind.—John T. Higgins has installed a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in his plant.

Thomaston, Ind.—The Thomaston Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. burned Aug. 18 together with 1,500 bus. of wheat and 8,000 bus. of oats.

Van Buren, Ind.—Eli N. Morris, mgr. of the Studabaker Grain & Seed Co. since 1904, died recently following a stroke of apoplexy.

Coles Station (Swayzee p. o.), Ind.—Chas. F. Naber & Co. have equipped their plant with a McMillin Combination Wagon and Truck Dump.

Lafontaine, Ind.—Edward Williams, for many years in the grain business, died recently. He is survived by his wife, one son and two daughters.—C.

Worthington, Ind.—C. E. Hines of the Worthington Grain Co. has embarked in the insurance business as a side line but will not sever his connection with the grain firm.—C.

Washington, Ind.—Eliza Kramer, who has been mgr. of the Cadick Mfg. Co.'s warehouse at Rockhill for the past 12 years, is now mgr. of the local elvtr. of Iglehart Bros., Inc.

Flora, Ind.—The elvtr. of Hugh McCorkle & Co. burned Aug. 15 with a \$12,000 loss on the building and \$6,000 loss on the grain. Some of the wheat stored in the plant belonged to Wheat Growers.

Winchester, Ind.—Paul Bailey, an employe of the Goodrich Bros. Co., and Joseph Ellison, government grain inspector, have been arrested, charged with complicity in the theft of thousands of dollars worth of grain. It is alleged that it was stolen last year and sold to the McCarthy elvtr., Greenville, O.

Nortonburg (Hope p. o.), Ind.—M. A. Holder's elvtr. burned Aug. 12. The fire was supposedly caused by locomotive sparks. Most of the stock belonged to the Central States Soft Wheat Growers Ass'n and was severely damaged. The elvtr. was of wood covered with sheet iron and was built about 29 years ago. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

Evansville, Ind.—Alvin Sutheimer has been appointed receiver for the Evansville Grain Co. following suit filed in the circuit court by Edward Kuester, who charged that the company had failed to pay him a debt of \$175. Authority recently was given the company by the Sec'y of State to increase its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Samuel B. Bell, county auditor of Vanderburg county, is pres. of the company.—C.

IOWA

Clearfield, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has rebuilt its coal houses.

Dawson, Ia.—R. S. Witter has installed a Gruendler Hammer Mill.

Granville, Ia.—F. S. Beckmann is now mgr. of the Granville Farmers Elvtr.

Algona, Ia.—A feed mill is contemplated by the Farmers Co-op. Soc. here.

Gruver, Ia.—H. S. Greig has bot the I. G. Willey elvtr. and taken possession.

Ellsworth, Ia.—We have not installed a feed grinder as yet.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Halbur, Ia.—Anton Tiefenthaler has succeeded Wm. Eich as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr.

Mitchellville, Ia.—Chas. Craig has installed a No. 3 Gruendler Grinder with a 50-h.p. motor.

Beaver, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. did not rebuild its elvtr. destroyed by fire in 1926.—X.

Garden City, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has not rebuilt its elvtr. which burned this spring.—X.

Wesley, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Society is installing a Sidney Power Feeder for its hammer mill.

Holland, Ia.—A. Borneman has succeeded E. K. Hopkins as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr.

Rembrandt, Ia.—We expect to put a fireproof roof on one of our elvtrs.—Olie Warren, agt., Spencer Grain Co.

Galva, Ia.—The J. B. Adams Grain Co. is overhauling its elvtr. and installing a 15-ton scale and truck dump.

Clarion, Ia.—The Clarion Farmers Elvtr. Co. has taken over the bulk station business of the Wright County Oil Co.

Farson, Ia.—B. Caseltine is mgr. of the W. O. Sloan Grain Co., which recently bot the elvtr. of the Armour Grain Co.

St. Benedict, Ia.—M. J. Streit has been succeeded as mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co. by Wm. Eich, formerly of Halbur.

Wallingford, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its articles of incorporation and increased its capital stock to \$25,000.

Moulton, Ia.—Farmers are trying to organize a timothy seed pool in this section and they have dreams of big things.—C. A. Stuckey.

Richards, Ia.—The Richards Elvtr. Co. has installed an air dump. Elmer Wise was retained as mgr. for the coming year.—Art Torkelson.

Ashton, Ia.—We have painted our elvtr. and feed house battleship gray with moss green trim. We are trying out a cleaner.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Sioux Rapids, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has bot the 20,000-bu. elvtr. of the Western Elvtr. Co. and placed its local mgr., F. B. Mather, in charge of it.

West Chester, Ia.—We have put iron on our west elvtr. This gives us two iron clad houses with a total capacity of 30,000 bus.—H. W. Luers & Co.

Castana, Ia.—The Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. recently remodeled its elvtr., installed a Kewanee Dump, added new wood siding and composition roof.

Sulphur Springs, Ia.—Our company plans to put iron cladding on our 25,000-bu. wooden elvtr. in the near future.—C. H. Folk, agt., Davis Bros. & Potter.

Duncombe, Ia.—The Webster City Elvtr. Co. has installed lightning rods on its local elvtr. J. W. Brown is mgr.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Cushing, Ia.—We contemplate replacing the shingle roof on our 70,000-bu. elvtr. with metal or asbestos.—C. W. Zastrow, agt., Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.

Highview (Webster City p. o.), Ia.—We contemplate enlarging our office and making needed repairs to the elvtr.—M. F. Christenson, mgr., Farmers Grain Co.

Meriden, Ia.—Albert Hurd, former mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr., has gone into business for himself buying livestock. His successor is Mark Johnson.—Joe Hunt.

Sac City, Ia.—We are painting two of our elvtrs. and putting in a new set of 10-ton truck scales at our Northwestern elvtr.—W. A. Galbraith, Farmers Grain Co.

Cornell, Ia.—Oscar Eaton is now mgr. of the elvtr. of F. G. Lyster. Mr. Eaton has been in charge of the Western Elvtr. Co. at Sioux Rapids for the past 30 years.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—I. C. Lyman, who formerly operated terminal elvtrs. in Milwaukee and Chicago, now has his main office here. He conducts a market chart business.

Galva, Ia.—We are completing the installation of a 15-ton truck scale and the building of a 22x14-ft. iron clad office adjacent to our 30,000-bu. elvtr.—H. D. Black, agt., J. B. Adams Grain Co.

Fairmount (Monroe p. o.), Ia.—I bot the remains of the Fairmount Co-op. Co., which included an office, scales and crib. No elvtr. there, and will not build one.—R. B. Hender-shot.

Mt. Airy, Ia.—G. A. Tennant and J. M. Anderson have bot the mill of O. C. Fry and will conduct it under the name of Tennant & Anderson, continuing to grind and carry a full line of feeds.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Chas. Nelson, formerly mgr. of the local office of Lamson Bros. & Co., now travels for the Gee Bee Mills out of St. Joe. The present mgr. for Lamson Bros. & Co. is J. Myles Smith.

Havelock, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. is equipping its house with a No. 4 J-B Hammer Mill and an 82-h.p. gasoline engine to operate it. The mill is in active operation doing custom grinding.—J. L. Miller, mgr.

Ida Grove, Ia.—We have been remodeling the Central Roller Mills, which we bot more than a year ago. Have discarded all old machinery and installed new grinder, corn crusher and seed cleaner.—C. C. Crawford.

Joice, Ia.—We cannot affirm the buying of the W. W. Wheeler elvtr. He is still doing business under his own name. We intend to build a new elvtr. but as yet have not completed all plans.—R. L. Pace, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Ackley, Ia.—R. B. Lacey has bot the 20,000-bu. elvtr. formerly operated by T. P. Wade & Son. The house was taken over by the First National Bank when the Wade company became insolvent. Mr. Lacey bot it from the bank and took possession Aug. 1.

Lytton, Ia.—We are installing a No. 4 J-B Motor Driven Hammer Mill in a small building adjacent to our elvtr. It will be so arranged that grain can be spouted from the elvtr. direct to the mill. The work is expected to be completed by Sept. 1.—Roy Miller, Lytton Grain Co.

Lawton, Ia.—I am rebuilding my elvtr. that burned last April. When completed it will be an up-to-date iron-clad cribbed elvtr. of about 12,000 bus. capacity. The old 28x30-ft. foundation is being used. The house is expected to be in operation by the end of September.—Hans Bremer.

Nobleton (Mitchelville p. o.), Ia.—I am not discontinuing my elvtr. at Nobleton, but I did move one bin from here and attached to elvtr. at Mitchelville for mill room in which I installed a Gruendler Feed Mill.—Chas. Craig.

Dexter, Ia.—B. C. Hemphill will build a cribbed steel-clad elvtr. with a capacity of 18,000 bus. and 6,000 bus. of ear corn. This will replace the one burned Aug. 4. A 10-h.p. General Electric Motor will furnish power. The Williams Construction Co. furnished the plans and the work will be done by a local builder.

Gilbert, Ia.—J. T. Graham, formerly of Carroll, is now mgr. of the Gilbert Grain Co., relieving Oscar Johnson, a member of the board, who has been in charge temporarily. Operations were temporarily discontinued June 16 when an auditor discovered evidences of mismanagement by B. E. Peters, former mgr. A bonding company made good the loss of approximately \$1,000.

Traer, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., which was sold at auction July 9, was bid in by J. G. Podhajsky, one of the directors. We expect to reorganize within the next two months. We are doing business now under the name of Farmers Elvtr. We have two elvtrs., one on the C. R. I. & P. and the other on the C. & N. W. Both are managed by Mrs. Nell Ashbaugh.—F. J. Childs, sec'y.

Spencer, Ia.—Debtors of Thos. Lacey, who made an assignment to his creditors several months ago, had faith in him and are taking stock in a new company to the extent of their claims on him and are to be paid out of the earnings. The new firm has been incorporated as the Thos. Lacey Grain Co. The board of directors consists of Dr. H. O. Green, Wm. Woodcock, J. J. Ibel, Gus Fiedler, Porter McHugh and Mr. Lacey, the latter acting as mgr.

Rolfe, Ia.—Our new elvtr. will be completed about Sept. 1. It is cribbed, iron clad, 36x42 ft. on ground, 65 ft. cribbing, cupola 18x32x22 ft., with one dump pit, receiving leg, 12x6 buckets, shipping leg, 10x6 buckets, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, motor power, manlift. Our building is located on the M. & St. L. R. R. The office is of hollow tile blocks, 10-ton Fairbanks Scale under same roof with office. Elvtr. has 13 bins of various sizes; capacity about 70,000 bus.—Walter E. Barton, Davis Bros. & Potter.

Clear Lake, Ia.—Henry W. Clausen of the Clausen Elvtr. Co. died Aug. 11. Mr. Clausen succeeded his father, the late S. J. Clausen, upon his death in 1924. The elvtr. was bot by the latter in 1882 and has seen the business progress thru all stages from the days of blind-horse power to the present electrically equipped machinery. S. J. Clausen was one of the organizers of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n. Miss Louise Clausen, a daughter of S. J. Clausen, will be in charge of the elvtr. until the business is disposed of.

KANSAS

Morganville, Kan.—R. E. Miller has overhauled his plant.

Lane, Kan.—D. C. Whitaker is now sole owner of the Lane Grain Co.

Arnold, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. has installed lightning rods.

Scott City, Kan.—J. E. Kirk has equipped his elvtr. with lightning protection.

Wellington, Kan.—The Hunter Mlg. Co. has installed a Gruendler Hammer Mill.

Parsons, Kan.—The Parsons Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a Gruendler Hammer Mill.

Morganville, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has installed a sheller and cleaner.

Oketo, Kan.—E. E. Affholder has leased the Oketo Mlg. & Elvtr. Co.—Glenn F. Root.

Atchison, Kan.—The Blair Elvtr. Corporation is enlarging its feed grinding department.

Meade, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has equipped its house with lightning protection.

Concordia, Kan.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a hopper scale and an air dump.

Buffalo, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Brock Grain Co. has been remodeled and is now in operation. The capacity has been increased from 4,000 to 10,000 bus.

Stockton, Kan.—G. W. Query, for 13 years mgr. of the Farmers Business Ass'n of Hendley, Neb., is operating the J. E. Rodgers elvtr. as the Query Grain Co.—Query Grain Co.

Campus, Kan.—The plant of the Robinson Mlg. Co. was damaged by a windstorm on Aug. 7.

Almena, Kan.—Joe Rogers has leased the elvtr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n for this year.

Hugoton, Kan.—H. V. Parker has bot and will operate the 15,000-bu. elvtr. of G. E. Stockstill.

Cedar Point, Kan.—The plant of the Stevens-Scott Grain Co. was damaged by the windstorm of Aug. 10.

Hutchinson, Kan.—E. E. Shircliffe is now associated with R. B. Owen in conducting the Owen Grain Co.

Sumnerville, Kan.—The plant of H. F. and S. E. Jackman was slightly damaged by a windstorm Aug. 10.

Holton, Kan.—The Jackson County Grange Co-op. Ass'n has rounded its elvtrs. at Holton, Larkinsburg and Circleville.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Arthur Johnson, formerly with the Hall-Baker Grain Co. of Kansas City, is now in charge of the J. C. Lysle Mlg. Co.'s elvtr.

Duquoin, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has roofed and sided its elvtr. with steel joined at the eaves and grounded it for lightning protection.

Collano (Plains p. o.), Kan.—Our elvtr. was finished in June. We are now preparing to build a residence for our agt., H. F. Bergen.—E. B. Schmitt, repair man for Geo. E. Gano.

Salina, Kan.—The Chamber of Commerce entertained all the farmers, grain men, millers and other residents of Saline county at an all-county picnic at Oakdale Park Aug. 24. It is planned to make this picnic an annual event for the purpose of promoting friendship between the farmers and business men of the county.

White Cloud, Kan.—We have reopened our elvtr. and also leased the elvtr. of the Farmers Grain Co. and are operating both of them for storage for wheat, which we intend to grind later in the mill. The capacity of the two elvtrs. is about 35,000 bus. and they are the only ones here.—Aunt Jemima Mills branch of Quaker Oats.

Belleville, Kan.—Our elvtr. was struck by lightning about a month ago, but did little damage. It struck the southwest corner of the cupola and we think it jumped from there to the aerial wire for our radio which was fastened just below this corner. We had just finished putting on galvanized roofing and feel we were very lucky as it might have set fire to the elvtr.—Paul J. Fulcomer, mgr., Fulcomer & Son.

KENTUCKY

Franklin, Ky.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital, \$50,000; by C. H. Caudill, F. J. Halcomb and J. E. Halcomb.—C.

Lebanon, Ky.—R. F. Lanham has resigned as mgr. of the local branch of the Haydon Mill & Grain Co. He will be succeeded by J. Quint Anderson.

LOUISIANA

Monroe, La.—The Quality Feed & Commission Co., incorporated, to do a feed and grain brokerage business; capital, \$25,000; by O. E. Hodge, Ruston, and A. E. Beauchamp, Monroe.

Chalmette, La.—The old elvtr. of the New Orleans Terminal Co. burned Aug. 8 when struck by lightning. The building, erected in 1905, had not been used for several years. The foreman of the Southern railroad saw smoke coming from the building shortly after an electrical storm. He went to the building and put out flames that were in a bin. A few hours later he discovered the building in flames.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Wm. B. Thurston was recently elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce. The name of Stanley P. F. Kline has been posted for membership.

MICHIGAN

Byron Center, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing a Hughes Vertical Mixer and making other improvements.

Morgan, Mich.—No elvtr. is operating at Morgan.—X.

Hudsonville, Mich.—S. Van Noerd has installed a Munson Mixer.

Coopersville, Mich.—The Coopersville Elvtr. is installing a Munson Mixer.

Marlette, Mich.—The Thos. Wilson Son Co. is installing a Sidney Safety Manlift.

Woodland, Mich.—Smith Bros., Velte & Co. have installed a grain cleaning system in their elvtr.

Holly, Mich.—The roof of the Holly Grain & Produce Co. was recently damaged by windstorm.

Branch, Mich.—Edw. Brunke has opened an elvtr. in the building owned by the Mason Co-op. Marketing Ass'n.—Ivan R. Franz.

Chilson (Howell p. o.), Mich.—The only elvtr. at this place has been torn down, and do not know of any that is going to be built.—X.

Avoca, Mich.—We are remodeling our warehouse and installing a 40-h. p. electric motor and a J-B Hammer Grinder.—Kerr & Collins.

Alma, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has bot the Alma Elvtr., formerly owned by the Jackson Grain & Mlg. Co. Ray Best will continue as mgr. of the plant.

Munith, Mich.—Scoop shovelers in the vicinity of Munith are causing trouble for local dealers. Peter V. Olk, who operates a 15,000-bu. elvtr., is the only regular dealer.

Port Austin, Mich.—The elvtr. of the Bad Axe Grain Co. is now completed, replacing the one which burned this spring. It is equipped with all modern equipment.—X.

Pewamo, Mich.—The Pewamo Elvtr. Co. will open its new structure about Sept. 1. The capacity of the house has been increased from 20,000 to 35,000 bus. New machinery for handling the bean harvest has been installed.

Jackson, Mich.—Geo. H. Whipple, formerly with the Jackson Grain & Mlg. Co., is now in the grain department of McLaughlin, Ward & Co. The Jackson Grain & Mlg. Co. has gone out of business and its affairs are being liquidated.

Brighton, Mich.—F. T. Hyne & Son are the only ones who operate an elvtr. here. The Brighton Producers Ass'n has gone out of business and the elvtr. has been sold to Thos. S. Leith, but it is not being used for an elvtr. at the present time.—X.

Lowell, Mich.—The King Mlg. Co. has bot the furniture plant of the Peckham Furniture Co., including valuable real estate, factory buildings, warehouses, a modern steam plant and a certain waterpower right on Fall River.—King Mlg. Co. (This company also operates a line of elvtrs.)

Bay City, Mich.—The Martindale Bean Co. is a new corporation with J. E. Martindale as pres. It has taken over the elvtrs. at Linwood, Pinconning, Pine River, Rhodes, Twining and Au Gres and is operating same under the name of the Martindale Bean Co.—J. E. Martindale.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—We are increasing our storage capacity to 100,000 bus., also installing a Randolph Grain Drier with a drying capacity of 8 cars per day. We also operate a flour mill at Wayland, Mich., with Philip Henderson in charge and an elvtr. at Bradley with Simon Fox as mgr. Oct. 1 will complete 34 years in the grain and mlg. business on this location.—Henderson Mlg. Co.

MINNESOTA

New York Mills, Minn.—I. M. Cutlip has installed a 24-inch feed mill.

Madison, Minn.—The Madison Mlg. Co. is installing a Sidney Power Feeder.

Glenwood, Minn.—The plant of the Glenwood Farmers Elvtr. has been overhauled.

Frost, Minn.—Lightning struck the elvtr. here and did damage estimated at \$1,000.

Kensington, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. expects to build an additional warehouse.

Baudette, Minn.—The Barzen-Marvin Co. will build a 70x24-ft. seed and grain warehouse.

Gibbon, Minn.—Robert E. Pless and Martin Dybedal have opened a feed mlg. business.

Chandler, Minn.—E. W. Eaton of Madison Lake is the new mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Rothsay, Minn.—We are putting in a 22 Diamond Huller Mill, cleaner and Hinkley Drive with 10-h.p. motor for legs. We have also installed new machinery at Lawndale.—C. V. Johnson, mgr., Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co.

Avon, Minn.—The Schmidt Elvtr. Co. has built a new office and installed motors in the plant.

Madison, Minn.—The Independent Elvtr. Co. is installing Sidney Power Feeder for its hammer mill.

Buffalo, Minn.—The Osborne-McMillan Co. is repairing its buildings preparatory to opening a feed mill.

Duluth, Minn.—J. E. Patton of Great Falls, Mont., has applied for membership in the Board of Trade.

Louisburg, Minn.—Both the Atlas elvtr. and the Farmers elvtr. have recently installed electric motors.

Mapleton, Minn.—The Emmerson Elvtr. Co., J. S. Emmerson, prop., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Pipestone, Minn.—We have opened an office here with I. L. Demaray as local mgr.—Hallet & Carey Co.

Clear Lake, Minn.—The Clear Lake Elvtr. Co. recently added metal siding to the roof and cupola of its plant.

Hoffman, Minn.—The R. M. Lang Elvtr. Co. is putting in a new pit, legs and spouting and building a seed house.

Tenney, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building an addition to its West elvtr., which will house a feed mill.

Bongards, Minn.—The 15,000-bu. cribbed, iron-clad elvtr. of the Equity Co-op. Exchange of St. Paul burned Aug. 15.

Dawson, Minn.—Our new elvtr. was completed and opened for business Aug. 1.—C. M. Hanson, mgr., Dawson Products Co.

St. Charles, Minn.—Geo. C. Stevenson, who formerly owned a line of elvtrs. between Rochester and Winona, died recently. He is survived by two daughters and a son.

Morton, Minn.—John DeWerd of Clara City has bot the mill property of his brother, M. A. DeWerd. The new owner has made plans for the erection of a feed mill and warehouse.

Amboy, Minn.—Herbert Bethke of Lewistown is the new mgr. of the Hubbard & Palmer elvtr., succeeding Wm. Kienholz, who resigned after 26 years in the company's service as mgr. of the local plant.

Kester (not yet p. o.), Minn.—E. L. Johnson has just completed a 25,000-bu. elvtr. on the extension of the Minnesota & Western Railroad. There is a flour and feed warehouse and a five-bin coal shed in addition to the elvtr. The Hickok Construction Co. had the contract.

St. Cloud, Minn.—Wm. Donken has completed a 10,000-bu. elvtr. on the Great Northern Railroad. He sold his old elvtr. to the Haertle-Phelps Co. of Minneapolis, who will use it as a distributing center. The new plant is operated by a 25-h. p. motor and is equipped to do custom grinding.

Prinsberg (Raymond p. o.), Minn.—The Prinsberg Co-op. Farmers Elvtr. is building a 25,000-bu. elvtr. on the new extension of the Minnesota & Western Railroad. The elvtr. is designed and built by the Hickok Construction Co. There will be a large flour and feed warehouse and a six-bin coal shed in addition to the elvtr.

Hines, Minn.—Ground is being prepared south of the railroad for a large feed warehouse and will be constructed by Friberg & Ostlund. The building will be 50x60 ft. and feed and flour will be distributed from this wholesale merchandising center. A grist mill will be installed to which other equipment will later be added until a complete feeding line and service is attained.

Princeton, Minn.—The feed mill owned by Elmar Jensen was completely destroyed by fire started from the backfire of a gasoline engine into the gasoline supply tank. The machinery was valued at \$4,200 and the building at \$500, and there was only \$1,500 insurance. Mr. Jensen is now planning to purchase new equipment and again engage in grinding and blending of feeding stuffs.

Willmar, Minn.—The Willmar Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has sold its plant and gone out of business. Three elvtrs. are being built in this county this season on the Minnesota & Western which is being extended from Lake Lillian to Clara City and westward to Montevideo. On this road at Kester (not p. o.) E. Johnson has built a new elvtr. with coal sheds and feed warehouse. At Roseland (not p. o.) a line company is erecting an elvtr. with coal sheds and feed warehouse. At Prinsberg (Raymond p. o.) the farmers have organized a company and are building an elvtr.—John Sandin.

Duluth, Minn.—The International Mlg. Co., Minneapolis, will open an office here with Clarence Lee, formerly with the Quinn-Shepherdson Co., in charge. The company has applied for membership in the Board of Trade.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. is building a 700,000 bu. annex to its Shoreham elvtr.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Clarence Lee, formerly with the Quinn Shepherdson Co., is now with the International Mlg. Co. and will be located in Duluth. The latter company operates a line of elvtrs.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The eight storage tanks being built for the Atkinson Mlg. Co. will be completed about the middle of September. These tanks will increase the capacity of the plant 150,000 bus.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Jack Weitzel, formerly with the A. L. Goetzman Co. and the Cargill Commission Co., is now with the Getchell, Tanton Co. and doing road work in Minnesota and South Dakota.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Continental Grain Co. has bot the elvtr. of the Pioneer Grain Corporation known as Elvtr. D. It will be operated under the name of the Continental Elvtr. and its capacity will be increased from 500,000 to 650,000 bus. Officers of the company are: H. A. Murphy, pres.; B. J. Dodge, vice-pres.; A. B. Marcy, sec'y-treas.

MISSOURI

Gilliam, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. was recently robbed of \$160 in cash and checks.

St. Louis, Mo.—Geo. Powell, head of the Powell-O'Rourke Grain Co., is confined to his home because of illness.

Clarence, Mo.—The Clarence Roller Mills, which burned recently, will not be rebuilt. The company is considering erecting an elvtr. on the old mill site.

Vator (Charleston p. o.), Mo.—We do not expect to rebuild the elvtr., which burned in June, this year because of poor crop conditions.—Whitehead Davis Grain Co.

Chilhowee, Mo.—Dennis Day is owner of the elvtr. and L. E. Preston, mgr. This was formerly the Chilhowee Co-op. Co. and the only one here.—Chilhowee Grain Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—Morris A. Wilkins of Oklahoma City, Okla., will succeed E. L. Standcliff, resigned, as general mgr. of the Plant Flour Mills Co. This plant includes an elvtr.

St. Louis, Mo.—Clifford F. Smith is supt. of the Burlington elvtr. which is operated by the Marshall-Hall Grain Co. He succeeded E. Fay who has gone to New York City as an inspector for the Board of Trade.

Farmington, Mo.—Robbers obtained \$300 from a safe in the Farmington Mlg. Co., Aug. 15, after they had pried off the combination. They also broke the lock of another safe in the office but found no money.—P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Kansas City, Mo.—A. L. Goetzmann has applied for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from A. McKenzie, deceased. The consideration was \$7,500.

Kansas City, Mo.—Three new car spouts have replaced the old in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co.'s elvtrs. here, which replacement was supplemented with a canopy over the spouts to shield them from the destructive elements so dominant in inclement weather. This job was recently completed by James Stewart & Co. The house is operated by Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co. is now in the process of withdrawing from the cash grain business in this market and is disposing of all its cash grain stocks on hand. Membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade will be maintained, as in the past. This move marks their discontinuance of the operation of the 2,000,000-bu. Wabash Ry. Elvtr., which it has had under lease. A number of applications have been received by the railroad company for the lease of this house, but as yet it has not decided what grain house shall have it. It is understood the Norris Grain Co. and the Hall-Baker Grain Co. are among the larger grain handlers bidding for the house. F. C. Blodgett, vice pres. of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., is mgr. of the Kansas City office.

Kansas City, Mo.—W. W. Marshall is pres. of the Rosedale Mlg. Co., not W. H. Marshall.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Ryan Coal & Grain Co. has gone into the hands of John E. Ryan, receiver. It is said the difficulties were on account of coal and not grain.

MONTANA

Lewistown, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is planning a 30,000-bu. addition to its plant which will double the present capacity.

Peerless, Mont.—Peter Erickson has bot the elvtr. of H. C. Sorenson. Mr. Sorenson will have charge of the Glentana Grain Co. at Glentana.

Fort Benton, Mont.—O. A. Tschache, local mgr. of the Greeley Elvtr. Co., has been promoted to the position of field man for the same concern.

Nashua, Mont.—Theo. Will, former mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Wolf Point, has succeeded N. A. Kjos as mgr. of the Imperial elvtr. Mr. Kjos resigned to engage in farming.

Antelope, Mont.—The Rugby Elvtr. Co. is moving its elvtr. to a new site. The building will be remodeled and equipped with motor power. The Hickok Construction Co. is doing the work.

Harlowtown, Mont.—C. R. McClave, pres. of the Montana Flour Mills Co., appeared before the Wheatland County Board of Equalization to protest assessment of grain in local elvtrs. The county assessor assessed 108,000 bus. of wheat which the company denies owning. The amount of taxes involved is about \$15,000.

NEBRASKA

Stella, Neb.—R. A. Clark has bot the elvtr. of J. A. Mayer.

Edison, Neb.—Wm. Fritzer is now owner of the E. E. Bruce elvtr.—X.

Arlington, Neb.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co. is installing a truck lift in its elvtr.

Columbus, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Elvtr. has built a new driveway and installed a scale.

Hordville, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co. has reopened with S. A. Mathews in charge.

Crete, Neb.—A. L. Johnson, owner of the Crete Mills, will erect a new feed mlg. plant.

Bloomington, Neb.—The Thomas Grain Co., which has been closed temporarily, is now open.

Primrose, Neb.—Harold Watts has succeeded J. A. Voboril as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Wahoo, Neb.—John Dolezal is in a hospital at Rochester suffering with an ailment in his back.

Howe, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale and a truck dump.

Lisco, Neb.—The Nebraska-Colorado Grain Co. of Sidney has bot the elvtr. of the Lisco Lumber Co.

Mount Clare, Neb.—W. J. Lemke is now mgr. of the Mount Clare Grain Co. which recently reopened.

Lyons, Neb.—I contemplate installing a truck lift in my elvtr. A, also a grain cleaner.—A. Moseman.

Omaha, Neb.—Joseph P. McGrath is now with the Updike Grain Corporation, for which firm he formerly worked.

Putman (Beatrice p. o.), Neb.—The operators of the Farmers Elvtr. at Blue Springs have leased the Putman elvtr.

Alvo, Neb.—We will install a 5-h. p. electric motor this fall, if the corn materializes.—Simon Rehmeier, Rehmeier & Co.

Wymore, Neb.—Black Bros. are building a mill, elvtr. and warehouse. The Birchard Construction Co. has the contract.

Cortland, Neb.—Mr. Malone has bot the plant of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. and is operating it as the Farmers Grain Co.

Lewellen, Neb.—The Nebraska-Colorado Grain Co. has bot the elvtr. of Roy Brown. Homer Anderson will be in charge of it.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb.—We plan to install a truck lift before corn starts to move.—E. F. Peck, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Overton, Neb.—The Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. has overhauled its elvtr. and installed a 10 h. p. General Electric Motor to replace an engine and added a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale. The Williams Construction Co. did the work.

Friend, Neb.—A Strong-Scott Truck Lift has been installed in the elvtr. of the Wisley Grain Co. by the Birchard Construction Co.

Pleasant Dale, Neb.—We plan to install a truck scale and truck lift in the near future.—Sam Allen, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Co.

Gresham, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. will install a new steel leg and line shaft. The Birchard Construction Co. will do the work.

Winslow, Neb.—We plan to install a truck lift if the corn turns out a good crop.—F. H. Lange-wisch, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Co.

Dakota City, Neb.—We will install a small feed grinder recently bot to supply our trade.—R. H. Ream, mgr., Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Shelton, Neb.—The Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. has installed a 15-ton scale and Kewanee Dump, applied wood siding and painted its elvtr.

Tecumseh, Neb.—Mail addressed to the Johnson Mlg. Co. has been returned marked "Un-claimed." This plant burned in December, 1926.

Fordyce, Neb.—The elvtr. of the John F. Westrand Co., which has been closed for over a year, was opened July 1 with Geo. Kuehn as mgr.

North Bend, Neb.—The Blackburn Mlg. Co. of Blackburn recently bot the plant of the North Bend Mlg. Co. The plant will be dismantled.

Ceresco, Neb.—We plan to iron clad our elvtr. and install a new truck scale, probably a Fairbanks.—A. B. Blomstrom, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Hooper, Neb.—We have built a 32x20 feet shed and remodeled the elvtr. driveway, putting in a new floor.—J. L. Alperstedt, agt., Nye Jenks Grain Co.

Octavia, Neb.—The Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. overhauled its elvtr., installing a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale, new belts and buckets and applied steel siding.

Venango, Neb.—B. A. and Fred Dudden are promoting a new grain firm which is building an elvtr. The contract has been let to the Cramer Construction Co.

Eagle, Neb.—We may install a truck lift this fall, if the corn crop materializes in sufficient quantities to warrant it.—E. P. Betts, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Co.

Bellwood, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has overhauled its elvtr. and installed new spouting, a motor and truck dumps. The Birchard Construction Co. had the contract.

Omaha, Neb.—Jas. E. O'Brien, formerly local mgr. for the Armour Grain Co., will engage in business on his own account. He recently returned from a trip to the Pacific coast.

Wallace, Neb.—A fire, which started in the engine room, recently threatened the Farmers Elvtr., but was put out by chemicals. It is that the fire started from a leak in the gas line.

Cotesville, Neb.—The T. B. Grain Co. has no successor and the present plan is to wreck the building and not rebuild. The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is the only elvtr. in operation.—X.

Walton, Neb.—August L. Franke, who heretofore had an elvtr. here, has sold it to Kirk France of Eagle, and Franke & Knight have leased the elvtr.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Rockford, Neb.—We have installed a 10-ton Fairbanks-Morse Truck Scale, remodeled our elvtr. and put a new floor in the driveway.—W. W. Topf, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n of Rockford.

Colon, Neb.—We installed a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale last month. It has a long platform and we can easily weigh the largest trucks.—J. R. Nation, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Long Pine, Neb.—The Shaneyfelt Lumber Co. is building a 15,000 bu. studded iron clad elvtr. The equipment will include Graybar Motors, one leg and a truck dump. The Van Ness Construction Co. has the contract.

Arcadia, Neb.—The W. T. Barstow elvtr., which has been rented by R. R. Clark for two years, is now being operated by the owners. W. J. Newton of Ord has been engaged as mgr. Mr. Clark has bot an elvtr. at Stella.

Benkleman, Neb.—The Independent Elvtrs. have filed an appeal with the supreme court from an order of the district court denying them an injunction that would have prevented execution of a judgment favoring a creditor in the sum of \$1,852. It was erroneously stated in an Omaha daily their elvtr. was to be sold. No such sale is contemplated.

Pleasant Dale, Neb.—Vernon Peterson, mgr. of the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co., has replaced his father in that position. The latter is no longer concerned with the grain business. The company plans to cover its elvtr. with iron.

Boone, Neb.—The elvtr., coal sheds and equipment, formerly owned and operated by the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, were sold recently at trustee sale to Roach & Bennett, who are now doing a limited amount of business.—Allen J. Bennett.

Omaha, Neb.—The Grain Exchange and four of the largest terminal elvtrs. recently began suit in the district court to enjoin the attorney general from enforcing Senate File No. 228, passed at the last legislature, and asked that the law be declared unconstitutional.

Arlington, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. will build a 50,000-bu. cribbed, iron clad elvtr. to replace its present house. The new elvtr. will have one leg and be motor driven, with Fairbanks Scale and a truck dump. The Van Ness Construction Co. has the contract.

Chappell, Neb.—A motor in the plant of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently burst into flames, but fortunately H. C. Redies, an employe, quickly put out the fire with a pail of water. It was necessary to install a borrowed motor for a few days so that the elvtr. could continue business. This is the second blaze at the elvtr. resulting from the motor within the past few years.

Omaha, Neb.—The Illinois Central Railroad has bot the Crowell elvtr. and will build additional storage and working facilities. The Crowell Elvtr. Co. will continue to operate the house. The Crowell company is one of the oldest grain firms in the state, having been organized in 1869 with headquarters in Blair. It has since been continuously in business, operating a terminal and a line of country stations. The headquarters of the company were moved to Omaha in 1909. C. C. Crowell, Jr., is pres. and J. A. Linderholm is sec'y and mgr.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Mail addressed to the Buffalo Grain Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

Wellsville, N. Y.—The Wellsville Mlg. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; to deal in grain, flour and feeds, by Raymond Smith, Carrol L. Chase and Roy Hazlett.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The International Mlg. Co. has completed its new flour mill and elvtr. The mill has a capacity of 5,000 bbls., bringing the company's capacity up to 22,000 bbls. a day. The elvtr. has a capacity of 1,600,000 bus. and is equipped with two marine towers which can unload 50,000 bus. an hour.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER.

The first anniversary of the Produce Exchange Grain Futures market was celebrated Aug. 2 with appropriate ceremonies.

Chas. Grant Foster, aged 85, a member of the grain and warehouse firm of Ward & Foster, died recently at his home in Morristown, N. J.

John F. Ince and Wm. B. Fritz, formerly connected with the firm of B. F. Schwartz & Co., expect to engage in the grain commission business on their own account.

During the calendar year 1926, the Gowanus Bay elvtr. unloaded 11,662,886 bus. of grain and loaded out 11,693,451 bus. This is an increase over 1925 of almost 1,000,000 bus. of grain. The receipts of the elvtr. showed an increase of \$28,946.42 with a payroll increase of only \$7,828.39. There was a decrease of approximately 4,000,000 bus. of canal grain handled, which was more than made up by the railroad grain handled during the closed season of the canal.—Annual Report Department of Public Works.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has made a co-op. agreement with the Produce Exchange for the inspection of beans under U. S. standards. Inspectors of the Exchange are now being trained by J. E. Barr, ass't marketing specialist of the hay, feed and seed division of the bureau, in the application and interpretation of the standards and will be licensed as soon as they are qualified. New York is one of the most important terminal bean markets, and, from the standpoint of federal inspection, is one of the most interesting, because of the number of commercial classes, both domestic and foreign, handled there.

NORTH DAKOTA

Adams, N. D.—The Adams Grain Co. is motorizing its elvtr.

Martin, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building an elvtr.

Wheatland, N. D.—The Acme Grain Co. has reopened its elvtr.

Karnak, N. D.—The Karnak Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install a truck dump.

Arena, N. D.—Hearon & Lampert are installing a Strong-Scott Air Dump.

Amenia, N. D.—The Amenias Seed & Grain Co. has installed a new feed mlg. unit.

Rohrville (Southam p. o.), N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. has bot the elvtr. of Alois Walters.

Adams, N. D.—The Adams Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a motor drive in the main leg of its elvtr.

Harmon, N. D.—Ralph Jacobs is the new mgr. of the local elvtr. of the Mandan Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Benedict, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. will enlarge its office facilities. — Alexander Harchanko.

Binford, N. D.—The Acme Grain Co. has built a new office building and driveway and installed a truck dump.

North Valley City, N. D.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has reopened its elvtr. with A. T. Hilden in charge.

Larimore, N. D.—The Elk Valley Elvtr. Co. has installed an additional air dump and 10-ton Fairbanks Scale.

Oakes, N. D.—We are installing a truck dump, putting in feed mill and building a seed house.—H. O. Jenny Elvtr. Co.

Jud, N. D.—H. H. Egan will repair the elvtr. recently bot from V. H. Steele, installing new scales and concrete pit.

Grantville, N. D.—The elvtr. of the Dodge Elvtr. Co. burned recently. Spontaneous combustion is given as the cause.

Balfour, N. D.—The Equity Co-op. Exchange elvtr. is closed. It has been bot by the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.—X.

Orrin, N. D.—A Kewanee Truck Dump is being installed in the Winter Truesdell Diercks elvtr. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Aurelia, N. D.—The Northland Elvtr. Co. is building a 25,000-bu. elvtr. here, the Hickok Construction Co. doing the work.

Sawyer, N. D.—The Minnekota Elvtr. Co. is having a new leg installed in its elvtr. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Hanks, N. D.—The Mesa Grain & Trading Co. is having a Hinckley Head Drive installed in its elvtr. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Regent, N. D.—Matt Bayer has taken charge of the Regent Co-op. Exchange, succeeding Axel E. Berg.—Regent Co-op. Exchange.

Dahlen, N. D.—H. G. Hanson has succeeded Theo. Dahlen as mgr. of the Minnekota Elvtr. Co., the latter being transferred to Ryder.

Frazier (Wimbledon p. o.), N. D.—Alfonse Malchusky of Clementsville has taken charge of the Farmers Elvtr., succeeding H. T. Morrow.

Linton, N. D.—Anton Politiski of Taunton, Minn., is the new grain buyer for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. He will be assisted by Alex Bosch.

Wahpeton, N. D.—Holthausen Bros. are installing a cleaner and Birdsall Huller in their elvtr. The Younglove Construction Co. is doing the work.

Lamoure, N. D.—Ed and Clarence Johnson have bot the elvtr. formerly conducted by the Equity Co-op. Exchange. The plant will be repaired.

Max, N. D.—The Minnekota Elvtr. Co. is having a new motor drive installed for the leg in its elvtr. here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Oakes, N. D.—We have replaced our gas engine with an electric motor and installed a truck dump scale.—J. H. Coulter, mgr., Atlantic Elvtr. Co.

Donnybrook, N. D.—The Northland Elvtr. Co. is having an old elvtr. wrecked and another one moved to its site. The Hickok Construction Co. is doing the work.

Strasburg, N. D.—The Liberty Grain Co. is installing a dump and motors in one of the four elvtrs. it operates. We are doing a general overhauling.—E. N. Rice, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Larimore, N. D.—J. H. Gullickson is our mgr., succeeding Carl Nielson, who is now with the Elk Valley Elvtr. Co. at this station.—Larimore Farmers Elvtr. Co.

McVile, N. D.—The McVile Independent Elvtr. Co. is building a 30,000-bu. elvtr., which is expected to be in use by Sept. 1. H. H. Kniefel will be mgr.

Hamar, N. D.—Oscar Fossett has taken over the Hamar Co-op. Elvtr. and I succeeded him as mgr. of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr.—Maynard Mortenson.

Mapes, N. D.—The National Elvtr. Co. is making extensive repairs on the elvtr. that was recently bot here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract for the work.

Kildeer, N. D.—Larson and Olsen have bot the elvtr. of R. S. Davidson, which will be operated under the name of Kildeer Grain Co., C. O. Larson, mgr.—C. O. Larson.

Linton, N. D.—The North Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n has closed a deal for the Liberty Grain Co.'s elvtr. Mgr. Frank Baumgartner will continue with the new owners.

Wolcott, N. D.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Independent elvtr., owned by P. A. Frederickson on Aug. 5 at 2:30 a. m. Mr. Frederickson was in Canada when the elvtr. burned.—H. B. Lee.

Kenaston, N. D.—We have just completed a 15,000-bu. annex and installed new machinery from top to bottom, including a cleaner and a 25-h. p. Fairbanks engine.—D. K. Hawbaker, mgr., Kenaston Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Rolla, N. D.—E. W. Windle, formerly grain buyer for the St. Anthony Elvtr. Co. at Willow City, S. D., is now local mgr. of the elvtr. owned by that company, succeeding C. A. Crisler, who will devote his time to farming.

Baldwin, N. D.—The North Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n has bot the Farmers Elvtr., which was owned by Martin Bourgois. It is understood that Joe R. Poole, who has managed the elvtr. for several years, will remain in charge of it.

Grafton, N. D.—H. B. Eggers, Jr., former head of the Grafton Roller Mill Co., has been bound over to the district court, charged with issuing warehouse receipts on wheat to the First National Bank of Grafton when the grain was not in store.

Ryder, N. D.—We will put in a new chain with DP Cups and also make other repairs.—Theo. Dahlen, mgr., Minnekota Elvtr. Co. (Mr. Dahlen only recently became mgr. here, having formerly been in charge of the elvtr. of the same company at Dahlen.)

OHIO

Ada, O.—We have completed a grain storage of 8,000 bus.—Baransy & Wolfrom.

Montpelier, O.—The Superior Hay & Grain Co. is installing a Sidney Safety Manlift.

Marion, O.—We have moved here from Marietta, O.—American Hay & Grain Co.

Pemberville, O.—The Pemberville Elvtr. Co. is installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

New Vienna, O.—The New Vienna Grain & Produce Co. has installed a Gruendler Hammer Mill.

Elmira, O.—The Elmira Elvtr. Co. is installing a McMillin Combination Wagon and Truck Dump.

Antwerp, O.—The Antwerp Equity Exchange Co. is installing a large Sidney Roller Bearing Corn Sheller.

Covington, O.—The Shuman Elvtr. is installing a Sidney Overhead Dump, chain drag and other equipment.

Bucyrus, O.—We have installed truck scales and made various repairs about the elvtr.—Zeigler & Schultz.

Sidney, O.—The Sidney Farmers Exchange has installed a new motor and car loader. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. had the contract.

Toledo, O.—H. C. Sitzestock is now mgr. of the local office of Rosenbaum Bros. and has applied for membership in the Board of Trade.

Rosewood, O.—Geo. E. Stephenson, mgr. of the Rosewood Grain Co. died Aug. 14. His demise was very sudden and unexpected.—E. T. Custenborder.

Cortland, O.—Foreign material passing thru an attrition mill set fire to spouting in the mill of the Richards & Evans Co. on Aug. 11. The loss was small.

Weston, O.—We have installed another elvtr. leg, put new steel pan in basement and given machinery a general overhauling.—G. A. Lergill, mgr., Rural Grain Co.

Graytown, O.—The Ottawa County Co-op. Co. is installing a Sidney Roller Bearing Sheller, Sidney Revolving Screen Cleaner, chain drag feeder and other equipment.

Sidney, O.—The Ginn Grain Co., incorporated; capital, \$10,000; by C. H. Ginn, Martha M. Ginn and R. G. Hess. This company recently bot the elvtr. of the Sidney Grain Co.

Lockborne, O.—The plant of the Myers Grain Co. was destroyed by fire of unknown origin Aug. 14. There was a loss of \$9,000 on the building and \$5,000 on the grain.

Ada, O.—The elvtr. and office of the Ada Farmers Exchange, which burned last January, will be rebuilt, according to a recent decision of the board of directors. The general produce business will be resumed.

Marion, O.—The elvtr. of the Marion Grain & Supply Co. burned Aug. 17. The elvtr. had been threatened by fire a few days before when a burning pulley in the extreme top of the plant was discovered in time to avert serious damage.

Cavette (Van Wert p. o.), O.—U. N. Hieronymous, formerly of Bloomington, Ill., became mgr. of the Cavette Equity Exchange Co. July 1. Omar Pond, mgr. for the past 8 years, has retired and is motoring thru Oregon and California.

Toledo, O.—The Norris Grain Co., a subsidiary of the Norris Grain Co. of New York and Chicago, has been organized in Ohio with a capital stock of \$50,000. The new company intends to do a general grain business here and has taken over the lease on the B. & O. Elvtr., formerly operated by Rosenbaum Bros.—Norris Grain Co.

Newark, O.—We are rebuilding our plant, which was recently destroyed by fire. We will have a practically fireproof building, cement, with storage capacity for 25,000 bus. and a complete flour, feed and meal outfit. We have not let any contract for the machinery and will not until we get our building completed, which will probably be within the next 45 days.—Hulshizer Mfg. Co.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The McManus Grain Co. will discontinue business.

Clyde, Okla.—The plant of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. was damaged by a windstorm on Aug. 5.

Douglas, Okla.—We have added the handling of cream to our sidelines.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Rush, Okla.—The elvtr. of the G. W. Johnston Grain Co. was struck by lightning recently. Small damage.

Enid, Okla.—We have discontinued our Enid office, and will transact all business from Carmen. We will not do a wholesale business.—C. H. Cox Grain Co.

Enid, Okla.—H. P. Lorenz has resigned as mgr. of the grain department of the Great Plains Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—John A. Mugg, formerly of Waco, Tex., is now connected with the Hardeman-King Grain Co.

Sharon, Okla.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. of Fargo has taken over the Bob Mosher elvtr. P. L. McNeil will manage the plant.

Thomas, Okla.—Roy Frymire and John Garner have bot the Thomas Mlg. Co. Mr. Frymire, who was formerly connected with the Clinton Mlg. Co. and the Nelson Grain Co., will act as mgr.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Morris A. Wilkins, ass't mgr. of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been appointed general mgr. of the Plant Flour Mills Co. of St. Louis, Mo., a unit of the Kell organization.

Muskogee, Okla.—The Bouldin-Thornton Grain Co. (formerly Hogan-Hayden Grain Co.) amended charter granted. Branch offices at Prior, Adair, Choteau and Wagoner. Capital, \$100,000. E. S. Bouldin, J. H. McElroy and S. P. Ferguson.—P.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Frank Gresham, former head of the defunct Gresham Mlg. Co. of Guthrie and the Sun Grain & Export Co., has established the Oklahoma Terminal Elvtr. Co. The company has bot the Purcell Mill at Purcell and expects to build a storage elvtr. here within a few months.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Mashburn Grain Co. has discontinued business. Mr. Mashburn has accepted a position with an insurance company.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—S. E. ("Sandy") McLean, formerly with Suzuki & Co., is now with C. M. Wendell & Co. in charge of the handling of wheat.

Portland, Ore.—E. L. Bashford, pres. and mgr. of the Triangle Mills, has bot the interest of L. D. Cook, who has been with the firm since its organization several years ago. The Triangle Mills operates a line of grain warehouses.

Portland, Ore.—Frank Ford, formerly in business for himself as grain broker and prior to that with the Ryer Grain Co., is now in charge of the local office of the Terminal Trading Co. C. E. Nelson will spend his time between the country and his Portland and Seattle offices.

Portland, Ore.—Improvements to the Northwestern Dock to speed up shipments of wheat during the coming season were recently announced by Strauss & Co., Inc. The proposed elvtr. addition which has been contemplated for some time will not be made this year, as construction work would slow down the movement of grain. The main improvement at this time will be the doubling of the loading facilities at the dock from 150 to 300 tons per hour. A total dockage space for two vessels at one time will be provided by the addition of 300 ft. of wharfage.

PENNSYLVANIA

Newville, Pa.—Chas. S. Kalbach is installing a new power feeder for his Miracle Ace Hammer Mill.

Meyersdale, Pa.—Cyrus W. Truxal, 75, for over 40 years engaged in the grain and feed business, died recently.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Burkmore, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. is being repaired.

Miller, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has leased the Union Equity elvtr.

Wecota, S. D.—The Wecota Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a truck dump.

Chamberlain, S. D.—Wm. Dinehart is now mgr. of the Chamberlain Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Chancellor, S. D.—Frank Pool has leased the elvtr. of the A. A. Truax Co. and will open it.

Wecota, S. D.—The Pacific Grain Co. has reopened its elvtr. with Everett Lawler in charge.

Rudolph (Aberdeen p. o.), S. D.—The Rudolph Equity has equipped its elvtr. with lightning rods.

Lily, S. D.—Swan Nelson is making general repairs and installing a truck dump.—A. W. Rowly.

Frankfort, S. D.—We are open for business this year.—Geo. Hassinger, mgr., James Valley Elvtr. Co.

Lowry, S. D.—The Farmers Exchange has bot the elvtr. of Mr. Clapp and now has the only elvtrs. here.

Esteline, S. D.—I have equipped my elvtr. with lightning rods and rebuilt my coal sheds.—Thos. Ford.

Adelaide (Conde p. o.), S. D.—Wesley Clautier of Huron is now employed by the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.

Geddes, S. D.—The Geddes Grain Co. has overhauled one of its elvtrs. and put in a Strong-Scott Air Dump.

Westport, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale and Strong-Scott Air Dump.

Worthing, S. D.—The Worthing Grain Co. is out of business. The elvtr. burned last year and was not rebuilt.—X.

Groton, S. D.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. has let a contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for general repairs to its elvtr.

Vayland, S. D.—There is some talk of electric high line going thru to furnish power and light.—Vayland Equity Exchange.

Argonne, S. D.—The elvtr. recently bot by Mr. Johnson of Oldham from Mark Wentz has been repaired and is now operating. Ashlen Jerlon is mgr.

Letcher, S. D.—E. P. Pearce and W. A. Scott have formed the Letcher Grain Co.

Hitchcock, S. D.—The John Kingdon Elvtr. has installed a Strong-Scott Air Dump and Fairbanks-Morse Ventilated Motors.

Cresbard, S. D.—Directors of the Farmers Elvtr. recently voted to turn the elvtr. to the South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n.

Wessington Springs, S. D.—The Jerauld County Farmers Union Elvtr. has installed a Strong-Scott Air Dump, replacing its old one.

Badger, S. D.—We have made a new concrete driveway approach and plastered and painted our office rooms.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Wecota, S. D.—The Security Elvtr. was damaged by wind last year and has not been repaired. It is in the hands of a receiver.—X.

Midway (Junius p. o.), S. D.—The Midway Farmers Warehouse Co. has had its elvtr. and corn crib repaired and painted.—Madison Grain Co.

Goodwin, S. D.—M. Bierscheid has succeeded Emil Hagie as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., the latter having bot an elvtr. at Gary.

Miranda, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot the Atlas elvtr., and now has two houses at this station. Floyd S. Tanner will manage both houses.

Junius, S. D.—We are installing a new 10-ton scale and Strong Scott Dump. The work is being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.—Madison Grain Co.

Java, S. D.—Rochus Ahman is the new mgr. of the Geo. C. Bagley elvtr., taking the place of W. F. Ewald, resigned, who has moved to Fort Shaw, Mont.

Raymond, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a Strong-Scott Air Dump, Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motors and done a general overhauling.

Pollock, S. D.—The elvtr. of DeBoer & Parrott is being remodeled and repaired. Air dumps are being installed in both elvtrs., which this firm operates.—X.

Burbank, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. has been temporarily leased to the Western Terminal Elvtr. Co. Both elvtrs. are now operated by this company.—X.

Canton, S. D.—C. C. Vickerman and O. A. Streater have incorporated the Canton Grain Co., doing a brokerage and track buying business. Do not own elvtrs.—Canton Grain Co.

Springfield, S. D.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has been returned marked "Out of business." The elvtr. of this company burned some time ago and was not rebuilt.

Parkston, S. D.—The Parkston Mlg. Co. has installed a hammer mill and other equipment, including Strong-Scott Air Dump, Eureka Vertical Batch Mixer furnished by Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co.

Cottonwood, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son now own and operate the elvtr. formerly operated by the Rochdale Co. New equipment and a dump were installed some time ago. This is the only elvtr. here.—X.

Groton, S. D.—We are now building a new coal shed 16x28. The Groton Farmers Elvtr. has installed an air dump. The Montana & Dakota Elvtr. Co. has installed an air dump.—J. E. Barth, agt., Atlas Elvtr. Co.

Mellette, S. D.—The elvtr. of F. A. Howe, which has been closed for several years, is being put on a new foundation, with new driveways and a complete overhauling, preparatory to being opened to handle this year's crop.

Gary, S. D.—Emil Hogle, who has been managing the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. at Goodwin, has bot the two elvtrs. and feed mill of the Farmers Elvtr. Supply Co. and will engage in the grain business on his own account.

Seneca, S. D.—Helga Lekvold has taken over the management of the new Farmers Elvtr. Co., whose stockholders are business men and farmers of the vicinity. Mr. Lekvold was at one time mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Hazel, S. D.

Canistota, S. D.—The equipment and engine in the elvtr. of the J. J. Mullaney Grain Co. was recently damaged by unknown persons. The object of the raid is a mystery, unless it was a case of vandalism. Officers are working on the case.

Groton, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has done some overhauling on its elvtr. and installed a Strong-Scott Air Dump.

Philip, S. D.—Our new 25,000-bu. elvtr. is under construction by L. W. Wait and will be ready to commence operating soon. The new firm name is the Union Marketing Ass'n. This was formerly the Farmers Co-op. Co.—H. M. Einan, mgr.

Fairfax, S. D.—The Torrence Glynn Co. has gone out of existence. It was bot out by the other companies here and the elvtr. wrecked. The other elvtrs. doing business are the Nye Jenks Grain Co. and the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co.—X.

Huron, S. D.—C. L. Hillyer of Clark, S. D., has taken over the old Huron Mlg. Co.'s property and will open an elvtr. The firm name will be the Beadle County Grain Co. Mr. Hillyer was engaged in the grain business at Gaza, Ia., for many years.

Mitchell, S. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. & Live Stock Co. has reorganized and is now known as the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. New officers are Frank Carlson, pres.; A. L. Haines, sec'y; J. H. Bundy, mgr. Capital, \$25,000.—J. H. Bundy.

Watertown, S. D.—We are a new concern just starting operation and will handle coal, wood, fuel, seeds, feeds and potatoes. The writer was formerly owner of the Watertown Grain & Fuel Co., whose elvtr. burned in 1925.—S. E. Johnson, pres., Acme Fuel & Seed Co.

Wentworth, S. D.—Construction has started on the 35,000-bu. elvtr. for the Madison Grain Co. Among the equipment will be Salem Buckets, a 7½ h. p. Fairbanks Motor on a Hinckley Head Drive, and a 2 h. p. Fairbanks Motor. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Firesteel, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has let a contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for a 30,000-bu. elvtr. It will be 30x33 ft., cribbed 41-ft., with 12 bins. Equipment will include a 10-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale fitted with a Strong Scott Dump, a 1,500-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a 15 h. p. Fairbanks Type Z Engine and a Link Belt Manlift.

Albee, S. D.—A. R. Christensen, former mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has been sentenced to a three-year term in the state penitentiary. He pleaded guilty to embezzling funds of the company. The first the officers knew about the shortage was when Christensen disappeared three months ago. Later he wrote from St. Paul seeking to make a settlement, which resulted in his arrest.

TEXAS

Silverton, Tex.—Green & Sons, who are building a cotton gin, expect to build a grain elvtr. in time to care for next year's crop.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The Central Feed & Seed Co. is building an elvtr. which will cost about \$10,000. It will have a capacity of 10 carloads of grain.

Honey Grove, Tex.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is a thing of the past. Jess A. Smith is building a small elvtr. and corn shelter.—The Williamson Co.

St. Francis (Amarillo p. o.), Tex.—I have built an elvtr. at St. Francis. It is owned by myself and F. C. Klinke. It is a 20,000 bu. iron clad house. I expect to operate it myself next harvest.—C. F. Egan, St. Francis Grain & Coal Co.

Denison, Tex.—The Knauer Grain Co. has let a contract to the Southwestern Engineering Co. for the erection of a 252,000-bu. elvtr. It is expected the elvtr. will be completed in time to handle the fall corn crop. There will be 8 large circular bins and 4 small bins, each 90 ft. deep.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—T. P. Duncan, general mgr. of the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co., while motoring in Colorado with Mrs. Duncan and her mother, lost control of his car on a mountain road and Mrs. Duncan's mother was instantly killed. Mr. Duncan received a broken hand and minor injuries.

Electra, Tex.—The charge of embezzlement filed recently against W. R. Andrews, former mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has been dismissed on request of the complainant, Dan Nengwasser, a farmer living near Electra. The latter stated that since Mr. Andrews was endeavoring to straighten out the affairs of the elvtr. he wished to withdraw the charge.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

These tables can be used with equal facility in determining the number of bushels and the value of Wheat, Alfalfa Seed, Clover Seed, Canary Seed, Beans, Grapes, Peas, Split Peas and Potatoes.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches, shipping weight 1 pound.

Price \$2.00.

Order Form 33X.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$2.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 8½x6 inches. cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4½x5½ ins. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal money and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co. and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6½x8½ ins. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—H. P. Iverson, pres. of the Grain Exchange, has announced that his organization will co-operate with farm bureaus and agricultural colleges in a battle against smutty wheat in Utah and Idaho. Inspection reports of the Grain Exchange show 34% of the incoming wheat during the crop year ending June 30 to be smutty, and 8% of outgoing shipments.

WASHINGTON

Schreck (Hay p. o.), Wash.—The Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. has built a 40x280-ft. warehouse here. This is a new siding on the O. W. Railroad.

Davenport, Wash.—We are building six steel grain storage tanks in addition to our present elvtr. These tanks will hold about 5,000 bus. each.—Chas. E. Johnson, mgr., Big Bend Mlg. Co.

WISCONSIN

Seymour, Wis.—R. Kuehne has bot the Seymour Elvtr.

Downing, Wis.—M. J. Garske bot the Downing Feed Mill from J. S. Bickell.

Alma Center, Wis.—S. H. Van Gordon & Son have installed a Gruendler Hammer Mill.

Beaver Dam Junction, Wis.—The elvtr. of L. K. Mayr is being rebuilt and larger feed grinding machinery installed.

Baldwin, Wis.—A locomotive spark is given as the cause of a small fire loss to the hay warehouse of the Equity Produce Co. on Aug. 6.

Montfort, Wis.—We have remodeled our old building, also added more feed storage and enlarged our feed mlg. plant, also increased our coal storage about 100 tons.—J. P. Kramer.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Damage estimated at \$5,000 was done recently by a fire at the Boulay Bros. Mill. The building, a frame structure, covered with sheet metal, is owned by Harry E. Treleven. The flames started in a pile of rubbish, burned holes in the roof and the walls and damaged the interior. Only a small part of the loss is covered by insurance.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

Milwaukee, Wis.—New members of the Chamber of Commerce are Mark Hager, Frank Prei, Herman F. Franke and Walter L. Templeton.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Schlitz Brewing Co. recently bot several cars of barley, first purchases in six years. Malting operations will commence shortly.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Bernhard Stern & Sons, Inc., will use one of the elvtrs. which escaped destruction in a fire several months ago, as a receiving house. Machinery from another building will be transferred to it.

Milwaukee, Wis.—John F. B. Buerger, 52, former director of the Chamber of Commerce and former head of the Buerger Commission Co., died recently in a sanitarium where he had been for two years. His death occurred just eight days after that of his father, John Buerger. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

Poor farmers expect good crops from cheap seeds. Poor grain buyers expect good returns without allowing ample handling margins. Good business men would never consider such odds.

Rotary Reel Grain Cleaner.

One of the three machines in the new system of cleaning grain devised by the Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co. is the millerator, consisting of a rotary reel and recleaning discs.

The cross section given in the engraving herewith shows how the grain is fed thru the opening at the top of the machine into a floating hopper which automatically controls the feed to the machine. As the volume of grain mounts and fills the hopper the weight causes the floating hopper to hang lower on the springs. This, in turn, thru an arm that connects the feed control gate with the hopper, causes the feed control gate to lower, thereby giving a greater flow of grain to the squirrel cage rotating reel.

The rotary reel has a wire mesh about one-half inch square, which allows the wheat to flow thru from the outside, the grain being spread out evenly over the entire length of the reel.

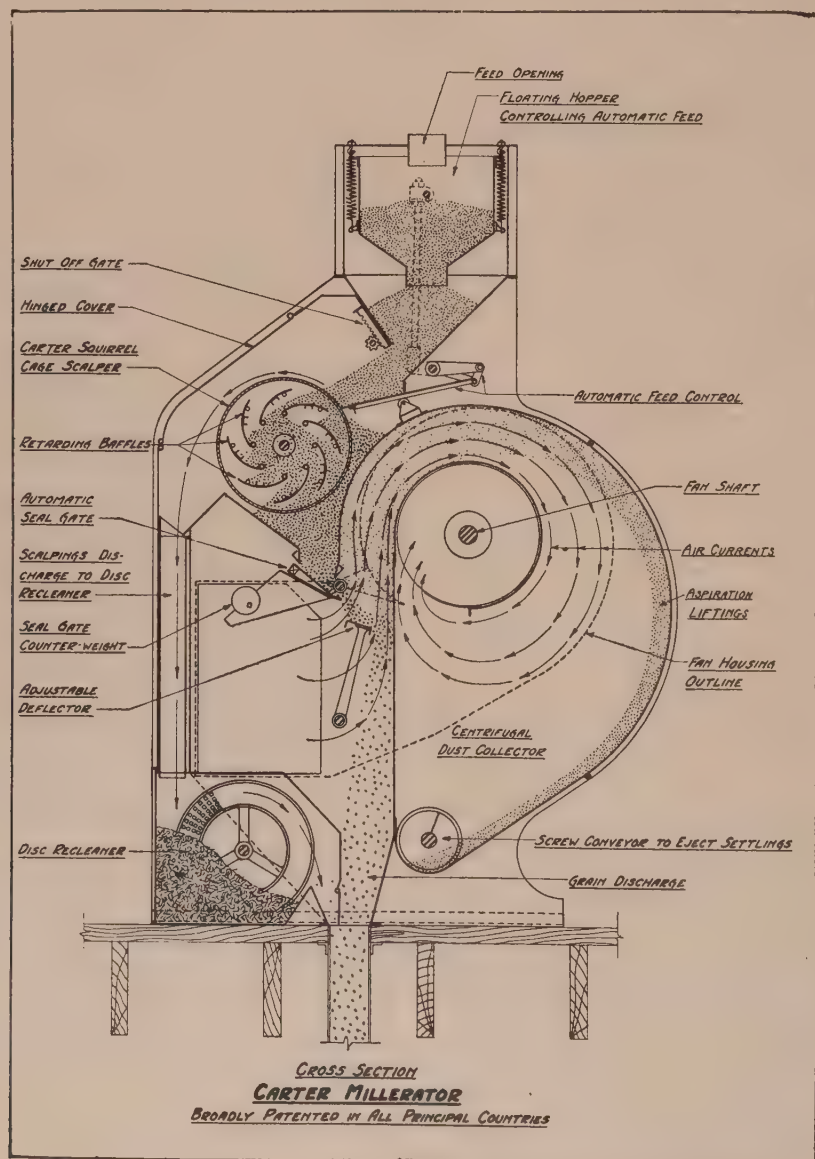
The principle back of this simple primary cleaning device is that the reel travels thru the grain faster than the grain itself is moving. This allows the mesh in the reel to catch and straighten out coarse material longer than oats, this being carried up and over the top of the reel as indicated by the arrows. Any wheat, oats or unthreshed kernels of wheat carried over by the squirrel cage is reclaimed by the discs and thrown back into the main wheat stream where provision is made later to thresh and reclaim wheat from these wheat heads. The disc cleaner as incorporated in the millerator saves the purchase of a special recleaner for this purpose.

The retarding baffle plates inside the squirrel cage serve to hold back the flow of the grain and at the same time to hold it in its course thru the reel. After leaving the squirrel cage the grain collects on the air seal gate and is automatically fed into a Carter Duo-Aspirator, which is an integral part of the millerator.

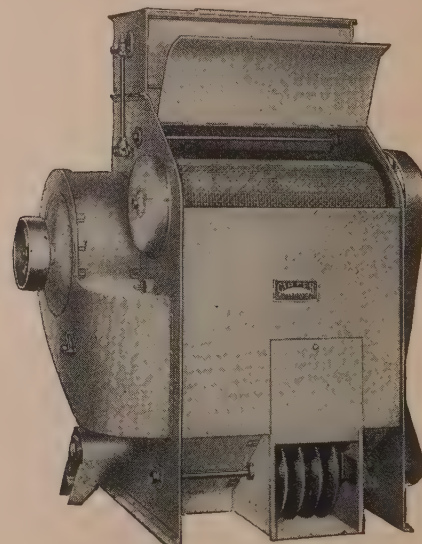
Aspiration of the grain occurs twice, first, just as it leaves the gate, and again as it falls off the adjustable deflector shelf. This double aspiration is extremely efficient and far above the average for the reason that all air must necessarily pass thru the grain. After being aspirated the grain continues to flow down thru the machine as shown.

The aspirations or lifting of the air are carried up thru the aspirating leg and thrown by centrifugal force against the outside wall of the centrifugal dust collector.

The area of the centrifugal settling chamber rapidly increases at this point and the air expands away from the liftings, the air going back into the extended eye of the fan and the liftings dropping by their own weight, accumulate in the bottom of the collector chamber.



Cross Section thru Working Parts of Rotary Reel Grain Cleaner.



Rotary Reel Grain Cleaner.

ber where a screw conveyor ejects all settlings. The centrifugal dust collector that forms an important part of the millerator is unique in that it provides a thoro settling of the light material that it is always difficult to collect.

The efficiency of this centrifugal settling chamber is such that the air discharged by the fan is clean and is used over again in the machine, thus eliminating the necessity for an external dust collector.

No effort should be made to remove unthreshed wheat heads at this point in the cleaning system. These unthreshed wheat heads will be discharged with the oats from the disc separator which should follow the millerator. The mill oats should then be spouted to a small scourer which will thresh out these unthreshed wheat heads and quite a quantity of wheat can then be reclaimed if the mill oats were spouted to a small disc recleaner.

Additional information will be supplied readers of the Journal by addressing the manufacturers.

Paint Your Elevator White.

That colors have definite reactions, not only on the psychology of people, but do deflect or absorb the heat of the sun's rays, has been definitely established by elaborate heat and ventilation tests conducted in the United States Bureau of Mines in Pittsburgh, according to F. C. Houghten, director of the Air Research Laboratory of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in the Pittsburgh Bureau of Mines.

Mr. Houghten and his staff tested the effect of colors on roofs of buildings and automobiles, etc., and found that while black absorbs the heat and draws it within, white, more than any other color, deflects the heat. In these tests they were aided by the newly-devised heat meter, which is so delicate that it will measure the warmth of a maiden's blush. With this meter it was found that red, the color of a large proportion of the country's grain elevators, deflects these rays somewhat, but is not nearly so effective as white. Wide-awake grain dealers who aim to be different will have their elevators painted white, both to attract business, and to deflect heat.

Clean Out the Electric Motors.

Too many grain buyers are so busy with the handling of the grain that they pay no attention to the electric motor so long as it keeps running. The fact that an electric motor will stand an overload and keep on running even tho worn out and dirty, leads to neglect until it burns out. Besides ruining the motor the fire sometimes sets fire to the elevator building.

When an electric motor has been running a whole year it is time it was taken apart and cleaned and inspected to detect excessive wear. In heavy service such as driving attrition and hammer mills it is advisable to make the examination more frequently.

When the bearings on the motor get excessively hot, something is wrong. The cause should be investigated, even tho it may be some trouble to do so, when the motor is housed in an inaccessible place or in contracted quarters, such as found in some elevators where the feed mill was put in as an afterthought.

Rapid City, S. D.—Plans for the organization of a wheat pool along Canadian lines, to control the winter wheat price situation in Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma, were submitted to President Coolidge by former Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie of Nebraska. The pool would take in all wheat growing farmers upon payment of \$10 per member, and all members are permitted to withdraw if the co-operative do not control 50% of the production by 1929. Farmers are getting a clearer understanding of what the agitators are after so will not be such easy prey to promoters henceforth.

Supply Trade

Moline, Ill.—The K. I. Willis Corp. will soon start work on a new addition to its present plant. This new annex will greatly increase the size and output of the company's factory.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A package containing repair parts for mining machinery at Hurley, N. M., from the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. and bearing \$151.60 in postage was sent by air mail Aug. 24.

The manufacturer who is abreast of the times, at the first sign of a falling off in his market, calls in the advertising specialist to bolster up a demand for his products and recoup any passing loss.—Sec'y Davis.

Chicago, Ill.—In its catalog No. 50, the Webster Mfg. Co. gives complete information relative to its extensive line of chains and sprockets. The various types of chains and sprockets shown in this catalog are designed and manufactured to meet the exacting demands of every service condition. A copy of this informative book will be sent Journal readers who write the company requesting it.

Chicago, Ill.—A "Protected Screw" Take-Up known as Style D. S., has been brot out by the Link-Belt Co. This improved design take-up screw is fully protected from dirt and the weather by a steel angle bolted on top of and tying the ends together, strengthening the frame and preventing the upward movement of bearing. The frame is of welded structural steel with channel base welded to ends formed of steel plates, bent and welded into strong box members, in which the adjusting screw is mounted. The protected screw remains fixed in position, and the nut for adjusting the movement of bearing travels on the screw.

A mechanical device for sieving grain and rice samples in connection with the commercial grading of these commodities has been invented by William H. Shea, in charge of the Federal grain supervision office at Duluth, Minn., and Robert H. Black, in charge of grain cleaning investigations at Minneapolis, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The device has been adopted officially by inspection trade associations for grading milled rice. The sieve is actuated by an electric motor, the advantage over the hand sieves which heretofore have been used being greater speed and more accurate and more uniform results. By the mechanical method it is possible for different inspectors to arrive at the same grade on any given lot of rice.

A \$125,000 flour mill is now being completed in Allende, Mexico, with a 200 bbl. daily capacity. Spanish interests are building and will operate the plant.

Chain Drives.

In a few of the old fashioned elevators found along the river bottoms in Nebraska, chain drives run from the basement to a huge sprocket on the head pulley. Sprocket guides are set here and there along its route of travel. The holes in the floors thru which it runs are always pretty badly rasped out as a consequence of the chain coming in contact with the boards. These chain drives may do the work all right. But they must be a heavy drain on the power equipment and doubtless cause considerable loss of efficiency.

In a good many such cases it would be good judgment to discard or junk the old chain and sprockets and replace with transmission rope or a motor direct connected to the head. Such equipment would materially increase the speed at which the leg might handle grain.

Sassafras Flavor for Wheat.

James Tanner, a farmer living near Ruth, Va., has developed wheat on one of his fields that has absorbed a sassafras flavor to such an extent that bread made from the wheat is highly palatable. Last fall Mr. Tanner made the experiment of introducing into flour certain sassafras flavors, at the same time sowing one of his fields in which sassafras grew in abundance in wheat. The 1927 crop of this field possesses the sassafras odor and taste on the flour of the wheat retains the odor and flavor. Farmers of the Ruth community will sow the wheat this fall in the hope of further propagating this variety of flour-producing grain with the sassafras flavor.

What is thought to be the first combine to invade Eastern Iowa is on a farm in the Waterloo region southeast of Dunkerton. Its introduction caused some excitement and its operation much curiosity.

HESS PNEUMATIC GRAIN DRIERS

Used everywhere—

NONE BETTER

For twenty-five years this drier has led all others in efficiency, economy and convenience. Made in various sizes, suitable for all grain drying needs. Tell us your wants.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1207 So. Western Ave.

CHICAGO

Hess Drier Company of Canada, Ltd.

Theodore Kipp, Mgr.

68 Higgins Ave.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Seeds

The Massachusetts seed control law will go into effect Nov. 1, 1927.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The new \$15,000 brick and concrete building for the Magnolia Seed Co. is now under construction.

Sacramento, Cal.—The state director of agriculture has amended the California Seed Act of 1921 in respect to inspection regulations.

Atlanta, Ga.—Leonard T. Cottongim, wholesale and retail seed and feed dealer of Atlanta, has closed his recently opened retail merchandising store.

The rate on seeds (sudans, sorghum, wild mustard and cane) is advanced in Illinois in E. B. Boyd's supplement No. 46 to Circular No. 1-S, Ill. C. C. No. 156, from the corn

Danville, Ky.—Banks Hudson has bought out his former partner, John C. Davis, in the firm of Hudson & Davis. Hereafter the firm will be known as Banks Hudson, Inc. Mr. Davis spent almost four and a half decades in this line of business.

New York, N. Y.—The International Seed Testing Laboratories have opened here under the direction of Ether Ely Pattison, who has had two decades' experience in the seed "lab" of the federal department of agriculture, as well as in the commercial end. Julia M. Stanton, who is also somewhat experienced, will share responsibility.

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has announced the inauguration of a Seed Verification Service, effective Sept. 1, for verifying the origin and identity of field seeds in commerce. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics will soon have quantities of alfalfa, red clover and the like, tagged with their certificate issued under authority of the department. Further the department will authorize certain seedsmen to issue seed origin verification certificates and to advertise this fact (as approved.)

A booklet containing the Code of Ethics, Constitution and By-Laws, Arbitration Rules, International Seed Trade Rules, and list of members of the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America is soon to be released from the office of the secretary, Clarence K. Jones, Baltimore, Md. Copies will be mailed direct to customers, the purpose of this issue being to acquaint every wholesale dealers in farm seeds with just who the members of this organization are, what they stand for, and the business principles they follow in the conduct of their business.

Stillwater, Okla.—Plans for a state organization of seed dealers in Oklahoma were completed at a meeting of representative seedsmen, held at the Oklahoma A. and M. College. J. F. Hickey, Chickasha, was elected president, and Glen Briggs, McAlester, secretary. Seed companies represented at the meeting were: Clark & Keller, Shawnee; Muskogee Seed House, Muskogee; Enterprise Seed House, Oklahoma City; Freeman & Munger, Perry; Oklahoma Improved Seed Co., Chickasha; Briggs Seed Co., McAlester; and Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa.—P. J. P.

C. E. Schmolke, Waynoka farmer, was declared champion wheat grower of Oklahoma and awarded first prize in the pure seed wheat contest staged during the last season by the Association of Oklahoma Millers, it was announced Aug. 19, by E. H. Linzee, state grain inspector. Mr. Linzee announced Schmolke's prize of \$300, a prize of \$100 for W. C. McCay of Butler, Okla., and prizes of \$50 each for J. H. Cook of Driftwood and Frank Schmidt of Alva, winners of second, third and fourth prizes respectively.

Rochelle, Ill.—The Rochelle Seed Co. is erecting a new building here.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Corneli Seed Co. has bought out D. I. Bushnell & Co., also of St. Louis, Mo. The latter company will continue operations, business policies, brands, etc., just as in the past.

Toledo, O.—Alsike fell out of bed this week. Some aggressive bidding both for long and short account sent prices skyrocketing with little coming out. Then it turned and prices caved in. You can lead a horse to water but can't always make him drink. Nothing wrong particularly with the alsike crop but market was narrow and buyers too anxious. Now the buyers are indifferent and it's not easy to sell. Timothy won't stay put. Too much new seed in sight, and too much old stuff sticking around. Too many anxious sellers. That tells the tale of timothy.—J. F. Zahm & Co.

Seed Trade Rules Amended.

At the 19th annual convention of the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America an amendment was made to Paragraph 5, Rule 4, of the Ass'n Trade Rules:

Paragraph 5, Rule 4, formerly read: "The term dodder free shall allow a tolerance of 10 dodder seed per pound." Nothing was said as to how large a sample should be used in determining the test. In the following paragraph of Rule 4 the term "Absolutely dodder free" specified that there should be no dodder found in a 150 gram test.

Paragraph 5, Rule 4, was amended by the addition of the following sentence: "To be determined by the method applied in the following paragraph:

"The term free of noxious weeds specified in the sale contract shall be defined as not more than 10 of each of said noxious weeds seeds per pound as determined by a test of a 50-gram representative sample."

Origin of Seeds to Be Certified.

The inauguration of a seed verification service, effective Sept. 1, for verifying the origin and identity of field seeds in commerce, is announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Buyers of alfalfa, red clover and other seeds, the origin of which is of primary importance, will soon be able to purchase seeds with a verified-origin seed certificate, issued under authority of the Department of Agriculture.

There has been considerable discussion in recent years concerning the value of origin of growth of certain seeds, particularly alfalfa and red clover seed. Congress has enacted legislation to furnish protection from undesirable foreign strains of red clover and alfalfa seed by coloring such seed upon entry into the United States. This protects the American farmer from objectionable foreign seed but it is also very desirable to protect him against seed produced in this country that is not adapted for his use. This protection may be accomplished by a seed verification service.

Under this service the origin of a given lot of seed sold by an authorized vendor of inspected seed may, by an examination of records by a Federal seed inspector, be traced back to the place the seed was produced. Such records would cover all lots of seed from the time they are received from the grower until they leave the seedmen's warehouses. In addition to the records themselves, files of samples of all lots offered for sale would afford another check on the identity of these lots.

Under the proposed plan, seedmen who comply with the regulations and provisions of the department governing the service, may issue United States verified-origin seed certificates on seeds which have been previously verified as to origin by an authorized inspector.

Illinois New Seed Law.

By a bill introduced April 27, 1927, by Representative Lantz, and enacted, the Illinois seed law of 1919 has been amended and new sections added, the provisions of the amended and additional sections being as follows:

Sec. 2. The term noxious weeds as used in this Act shall mean the following: Buckhorn, field-sorrel, Canada thistle, quack grass, docks, ox-eye daisy, dodders, wild mustard, corn cockle, wild carrot.

Sec. 3. Every lot of farm seed shall have affixed thereto, in a conspicuous place, on the exterior of the container such farm seeds, a plainly written or printed tag or label in the English language stating:

(a) The commonly accepted name of the farm seed.

(b) The full name and address of the vendor so selling or offering same for sale.

(c) The name and approximate number per ounce of each kind of the noxious weeds, except Canada thistle, named in Sec. 2 of this Act, which are present, singly or collectively, as follows: (1) in excess of one seed in each five grams of red clover, mammoth clover, white clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, timothy, red top, Kentucky blue grass, brome grass, orchard grass, meadow fescue, oat grass and rye grass; (2) one in 25 grams of rape and millets; (3) one in 100 grams of vetches.

(d) The approximate percentage by weight of purity; the approximate percentage of weed seeds; the term "weed seeds" as herein used, being defined as the noxious weed seeds listed in Sec. 2 and all seeds not generally considered farm seeds; the approximate percentage of inert matter; also the approximate percentage of germination of the farm seeds as listed in this section, paragraph c, together with the month and year said seed was tested.

Sec. 3a. Mixtures of farm seeds which contain not more than two kinds of such seeds, in excess of 5 per cent by weight of each, when sold, offered or exposed for sale as mixtures, for seeding purposes within the State of Illinois have affixed thereto, in a conspicuous place on the exterior of the container of such mixture of seeds, a plainly written or printed tag or label, in the English language, stating:

(a) That such seed is a mixture.

(b) The name and approximate percentage by weight of each kind of farm seed present in such mixture in excess of 5 per cent by weight of the total mixture.

(c) Approximate percentage by weight of weed seeds as defined in Sec. 3-d of this Act.

(d) The name and approximate number per ounce of each kind of the seeds of the noxious weeds except Canada thistle listed in Sec. 2 of this Act which are present, single or collectively, in excess of one seed in each 15 grams of such mixture.

(e) Approximate percentage of germination of each kind of farm seed present in such mixture in excess of 5 per cent by weight, together with the month and year said seed was tested.

(f) Full name and address of the vendor of the mixture.

Sec. 4. No farm seed or mixture of same shall be sold, offered or exposed for sale for seeding purposes within the State of Illinois which contains seeds of Canada thistle in greater numbers than one in 60 grams.

No farm seeds or mixtures of same, except offered or exposed for sale for seeding purposes within the State of Illinois which contain the seeds of one or more of the following noxious weeds in greater numbers in the aggregate than the proportion of 1 to 1,000: quack grass, dodder, wild mustard or wild carrot.

No farm seeds or mixtures of same, except red top and Kentucky blue grass, shall be sold, offered or exposed for sale for seeding purposes within the State of Illinois which contain the seeds of one or more of the following noxious weeds in greater number in the aggregate than the proportion of 1 to 500: buckhorn, field sorrel, dock, ox-eye daisy or corn cockle.

Nor red top or Kentucky blue grass or mixtures of same shall be sold, offered or exposed for sale for seeding purposes within the State of Illinois which contain the seeds of one or more of the noxious weeds, except Canada thistle, listed in Sec. 2 of this Act, in greater numbers in the aggregate than 200 per ounce.

Sec. 5. Seed corn sold or offered for sale in lots exceeding 10 pounds in weight for seeding purposes within the State of Illinois, shall have attached thereto a label or tag on which is plainly written or printed in the English language the following:

(a) The full name and address of the vendor so selling or offering same for sale.

(b) The commonly accepted name of the variety thereof.

(c) The name of the county and the state where grown, and the year in which said seed corn was grown. Provided, however, that in case such facts are not known, the label or tag shall so state.

(d) Corn sold, offered or exposed for sale for seeding purposes which is represented to have been tested, shall have on the label or tag the

percentage of germination and date same was tested.

Sec. 8. Farm seeds or mixtures of same shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act:

(a) When sold to merchants or dealers to be resold before being sold or offered for sale for seeding purposes.

(b) When in store for the purpose of recleaning or not possessed, sold or offered for sale for seeding purposes within the State.

Sec. 10. Every violation of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$100.

Bank's Liability for Misrepresentation.

The Courteen Seed Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., has lost its suit against the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation to recover over \$300,000 damages thru the loss of the sale of alfalfa seed which it purchased at Vladivostok, Siberia, for resale to customers.

The Union Trust Co. of Chicago had issued a documentary letter of credit in favor of plaintiff, Courteen Seed Co.'s agent in Siberia, Adolph Heiman, for \$600,000, expiring Feb. 1, 1920, by its terms requiring "Shipments must be completed and drafts drawn on or before Feb. 1." After that date the defendant Shanghai Bank purchased a draft from Heiman drawn on the Union Trust Co. under the letter of credit, payable in New York, to pay for seed shipped after the expiry date. The Shanghai Bank collected from the Union Trust Co. and the latter collected from the Courteen Seed Co.

On Jan. 28 the Union Trust Co. sent a telegram to the Shanghai Bank's New York office directing it to cable the Vladivostok office that in case the letter of credit was not used by Feb. 1 to reduce it to \$300,000 and extend it to Feb. 10. The cable did not arrive until Feb. 12, after the Heiman draft for \$600,000 had been purchased. The Vladivostok office cabled to the New York office as follows: "Re your wire 30th January received 12th February too late have drawn under credit." This statement was made negligently in reliance upon a preliminary cabled letter of credit which had no expiry date, but which was followed by a confirmatory written letter of credit having an expiry date which respondent negligently overlooked. This cable reached defendant's New York office on Feb. 24.

The ship Waban arrived in Portland on Feb. 25, with the alfalfa shipment on board. The draft and shipping documents, which showed on their face that the draft had been drawn and seed shipped after Feb. 1, had not arrived. Respondent, without waiting the arrival of the shipping documents, took the seed, although it was informed that the bill of lading was issued Feb. 9. The draft and shipping documents arrived thereafter, and the draft was paid by the Union Trust Co., and it was reimbursed by the appellant. When appellant discovered that the draft was drawn and shipment made contrary to the stipulations of the letter of credit, it was too late to reject the shipment.

Appellant contends that it did not want the seed when it arrived, and that it accepted the shipment solely because it was misled by respondent's untrue telegram; that the worth of the seed resulting from a careful resale deducted from the total cost of the seed, including expenses, left a net loss of \$319,339.03; that respondent's action in sending the untrue telegram was the direct cause of the loss.

The Court of Appeals of New York on June 7, 1927, decided against the Courteen Seed Co., holding that the Shanghai Bank owed no duty of diligence to the Courteen Seed Co., and altho the acceptance of the shipment was an indirect consequence of the untrue telegram no liability was created thereby.—157 N. E. Rep. 272.

The Farmers' Income will be a billion dollars larger this year than last, Eugene Meyer, commissioner of the federal farm loan board, informs the President. Sad news for the conspiring politicians.

E. F. Crossland, the Force Behind the Farm Seed Ass'n.

The development of the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America has been coincident with the increasing activity of Ernest F. Crossland in its affairs.

None is more aware of the important place occupied by Mr. Crossland in promoting the Ass'n than its sec'y, Clarence F. Jones, of Baltimore, Md., who says:

When I became active in the Ass'n, Mr. Crossland was serving on some of its most important com'ites and representing in convention his company—The Steele, Briggs Seed Co. of Toronto. Com'ite records show that Mr. Crossland was a "Progressive" in the early days and, with the passing of the years, he has demonstrated that he has not changed party affiliation.

In 1923 our Ass'n took on new life. It began to expand its activities, became more of an influence in the industry and changed its plan of a limited membership to a very liberal policy in this respect. Mr. F. W. Kellogg served as President and Mr. E. F. Crossland, Vice Pres. from 1923 to 1926. They worked in the closest harmony and together fashioned and began to plan a real trade organization.

The process was slow but effective and the three years of co-operative effort placed the Ass'n in a position to promote successfully the plans of expansion now in progress.

In 1926 Mr. Crossland was unanimously elected pres. and, immediately upon assuming command, he began to assert qualities of leadership and executive ability which caused the entire membership to rally to his support and it is interesting to note that no plan proposed, no suggestion made, and no new com'ite appointed failed to receive the unanimous approval and support of the membership.

He agreed to serve as pres. for one year only, pledging his entire effort for that time to the best interests of the Ass'n and, during the year, the big expansion program was inaugurated. Contacts with kindred ass'ns were formed; factional discord was eliminated; a

fine spirit of cooperation was developed and the association became a dominant influence in the seed industry of the world. He encouraged a liberal policy of publicity and injected into every member, every committee and every subordinate officer a spirit of loyalty to the Ass'n, and a willingness to sacrifice personal interests for the common benefit of all.

He came to the end of his first term as president with the full determination to get back into the ranks and keep his pledge to serve only one term, but with such a record for achievement, such visible results of leadership, and such a vast program of unfinished constructive work, it was not possible to permit him to relinquish office and he was unanimously re-elected to serve as President of the Farm Seed Association of North America—until July 1st, 1928.

Only those who are close to the presiding officer of a trade ass'n know the personal sacrifice it costs, the multiplicity of detail, and the varied and complex questions that constantly arise and must be intelligently and judiciously disposed of. It takes a man of courage, stability, integrity and tact. All of these qualifications are evidenced in the manner in which E. F. Crossland conducts his office.

He is a born optimist,—a natural enthusiast, and a leader of men. His loyalty to the Ass'n, his fidelity to the obligation he has assumed, and his implicit reliance on his associates and their willingness to follow his leadership, is the real secret of his success.

The fiscal year—July 1st, 1927, to July 1st, 1928, will be the banner year in the history of the Farm Seed Association of North America.

The seed business is the oldest basic industry but the youngest in organized effort. The plans are formulated, the machinery is in motion, and the industry will have every reason to be proud of its official organization—The Farm Seed Association of North America. Our tribute to President Crossland is that he has made this possible.



E. F. Crossland, Toronto, Ont., President Farm Seed Ass'n of North America.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

One line, one year (24 issues), \$10.00.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

FT. WAYNE, IND.

Wolf Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Tobin-Quinn Seed Co., Missouri Blue Grass.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Supreme Court Decisions

Crop Mortgage.—Landlord, having notice of existence of tenant's mortgage on crops, and thereafter accepting surrender and canceling lease in secret, without giving mortgagee chance to protect himself, is liable to mortgagee therefor.—*First Nat. Bank of Columbus v. Coit. Supreme Court of Montana. 257 Pac. 469.*

Warehouseman held entitled to charge for resacking wheat when sacks gave way, in view of provision in receipts issued providing for such charges and Warehouse Act (St. 1909, p. 437) §§ 21, 22, 30, 34, and section 27, as amended by St. 1919, p. 398, § 1, and Civ. Code, §§ 1837, 1856, 1858a.—*Browning v. River Farms Co. of California. District Court of Appeal, California. 255 Pac. 548.*

A commission merchant is bound to exercise reasonable care, skill, and diligence in his business and deal fairly and honestly with his principal, but is not an insurer nor held to highest degree of care. While ordinarily commission merchant disobeying imperative direction of principal to sell is liable, if by exercise of proper skill and diligence he is unable to sell at price or on terms fixed, he is absolved from liability.—*Blanchard v. Elmer Wood Co. Supreme Court of Iowa. 214 N. W. 583.*

Manlift Not an Attractive Nuisance.—In suit for personal injuries to boy caused by his getting on manlift in grain elevator, facts showing that manlift was not exposed to public view, nor easily accessible to children, but was inclosed in building, on exterior of which there was nothing unusual or attractive to children, and other circumstances, held not to warrant submission of case to jury under doctrine of attractive nuisance.—*Peterson v. Farmers Grain & Milling Co. Supreme Court of Utah. 255 Pac. 436.*

Transfer of Warehouse Receipts.—Transferee of warehouse receipts, negotiable in form but requiring proper indorsement as condition precedent to delivery, obtained no better title than transferor where persons to whose order goods were deliverable had not indorsed them, since they were "order receipts" rather than bearer receipts, and were transferable rather than negotiable, in view of Acts 1909, c. 336, §§ 5, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42.—*John S. Hale & Co. v. Beley Cotton Co. Supreme Court of Tennessee. 290 S. W. 994.*

Receiver of Shipment Liable for Freight Charges.—One who receives from a carrier an interstate shipment on a uniform B/L, freight collect, assigned to and held by him, becomes liable for the carrier's lawful charges, known or unknown, supposed to be paid or otherwise, and is not relieved from liability because of an erroneous representation by the carrier's employee that the charges have been prepaid.—*Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. v. Williamson Grocery Co. Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. 138 S. E. 102.*

Lien on Crops.—Statutory lien is not waived by taking other security, unless the security taken is inconsistent with that given by law, so landlord selling personal property to tenant for use on leased premises, by taking chattel deed of trust on the property sold, does not waive his statutory landlord's lien on the crops raised on the leased premises, or his statutory purchase-money lien on the property itself for the balance of the purchase price thereof.—*Thompson v. Hill. Supreme Court of Mississippi. 112 South. 697.*

Agency.—Advances by grain dealer and warehouseman to grain buyer for purpose of paying growers indicated agency between buyer and dealer, and was holding out of buyer as agent of dealer sufficient to warrant reliance thereon by grower. Where warehouseman pur-

chased wheat from person to whom owner had transferred it as agent of warehouseman for storage, conversion by warehouseman was complete when wheat was shipped and sold by him as regards time for fixing measure of damages.—*Baumgardner v. Kerr-Gifford & Co. Supreme Court of Washington. 257 Pac. 390.*

Mail Confirmation Can Not Alter Contract.

Opsal-Fleming Co., Minneapolis, Minn., plaintiff, v. Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis., defendant, before Arbitration Appeals Com'ite of Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of W. W. Mannings, Jno. S. Green, Geo. B. Wood, Geo. E. Booth and A. S. MacDonald.

On Aug. 18, 1924, the Opsal-Fleming Co. sold to the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. 50 tons of durum bran at \$27 a ton, and 50 tons of durum standard middlings at \$28.50 a ton, delivered Milwaukee, October shipment.

Written confirmations were exchanged incorporating the essential details of the trade as stated above, but at the bottom of the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co.'s written confirmation, there was a provision reading as follows:

"It is also agreed that the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. shall be excused from accepting the commodity herein named if prevented from using same on account of the destruction of all or any part of its plants from any cause, or because of strikes, accidents, or other unavoidable causes, but in such event the Chas. A. Krause Milling Company shall give immediate notice to the seller."

Also the provision:

"Unless advised immediately we will understand you accept this confirmation as the contract."

The Opsal-Fleming Co.'s confirmation was in the form of a letter, simply covering the details of the trade as stated in the exchange of wires.

There was no objection made to either confirmation. The Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. did not ask for their confirmation carrying the special terms or extra features to be signed and returned, nor did they object to any part of the Opsal-Fleming confirmation stating the terms of sale.

On Sept. 2, 1924, the Krause Mill was destroyed by fire and the Opsal-Fleming Co. was immediately notified that the contracts for bran and middlings were cancelled. With the market considerably lower this would mean a loss to the Opsal-Fleming Co.

We interpret Rule No. 4, Section A, of the Trade Rules, reading: "Setting forth the specifications as agreed upon in the articles of trade," as clearly referring to the essential features of trade stated in the original exchange of wires, letters, or telephone conversations, and not to special or extra terms which may be placed on a written confirmation by either buyer or seller. Only when a confirm or duplicate confirm has been signed and returned to the other principal shall the extra terms, such as strike, fire and unavoidable delay causes (usually in fine print and not printed in the original terms), be considered binding.

We, therefore, hold that the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. did not have a contract with the Opsal-Fleming Co. permitting cancellation of the contract in case of fire, inasmuch as that provision was not mentioned in the original terms of trade, was not one of the essential elements of the trade, and was not agreed to by the Opsal-Fleming Co.

This feature of the transaction and the merits of this case would also be decided by Rule 29, alteration of contract, which reads:

"The specification of a contract cannot be altered or amended without the expressed consent of both the buyer and the seller. (This abolishes the theory, of 'silence confirms.')

Under this ruling, and affirming the decision of the Feed Arbitration Com'ite, the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. is indebted to the Opsal-Fleming Co. for the loss incurred when the 50 tons of durum bran, and the 50 tons of durum middlings were resold on a lower market, and we award the Opsal-Fleming Co. with the cost of arbitration and appeals to be paid by the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co.

I. C. C. Activities.

Joint rates on grain will be granted Hagerstown, Md., if the Commission follows the finding of Examiner Carter on the complaint of D. A. Stickell & Sons. Transit would be granted over certain routes.

Globe Grain & Mfg. Co. vs. Mo. Pac. et al., and a sub-member thereunder, Same vs. Santa Fe et al., No. 18870, I. C. C. ruled failure of defendants to provide carrier's convenience rules, for application on shipments of bulk barley and bulk kafir corn from Leoti, Kan., to Santa Paula, Cal., in the case of the barley, and from St. Vrain, N. Mex., to Santa Ana, Cal., in the case of the corn, should be found unreasonable. The rule of carrier's convenience should be prescribed to the effect that when the carrier furnished a car of less capacity than the tariff minimum, the charges would be based upon the actual weight when the car was loaded to actual capacity.

State of North Dakota, operating as North Dakota Mill & Elev. Ass'n, vs. Ahnapee & Western et al., alleges grain stopped at the Grand Forks terminal for cleaning, storing, mixing, mill-mixing, or for milling, as well as grain products, are subjected to rates and charges in violation of first three sections of the act, as compared with similar products stopped at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth or Superior and Buffalo. Asks establishment for future on grain and grain products from stations on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, in North Dakota and Montana of just, reasonable, non-preferential and non-prejudicial rates, and also thru or joint rates from points of origin via the North Dakota Terminal to and via Minneapolis and St. Paul, Duluth and Superior, Chicago and rate points, and to and via eastern terminals, marketing centers and consuming markets in C. F. A., Trunk Line and New England territories, on both domestic and export traffic, with transit privileges on a basis of equality and non-discrimination as compared with other terminals such as Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Superior, Chicago, and Buffalo; that such rates be made to apply all rail or partly rail-and-water, or partly rail-water-and-rail.

Hardin, Mont.—The world's largest wheat farm is that of the Campbell Farming Corporation near here, comprising more than 95,000 acres, of which more than half is under cultivation. The incomes this year will reach \$500,000 and the output this year 700 carloads, including 410,000 bus. of wheat, 20,000 bus. of oats and 70,000 bus. of flax.

What Becomes of Your Lost Customers?

Where do your customers go? Where have any hundred gone that once traded with any merchant?

Nine of that hundred now trade elsewhere, tempted by price inducements. Three have moved to parts unknown. Death occasionally claims one.

But the biggest customer defection—around 87%—is made up of folks who have drifted away because of fancied grievances, because friends influenced them to trade elsewhere, and because of indifference towards them.

Such a loss of trade is more than an ordinary loss. It is really a preventable waste. For these people still have good money to spend, only they are now spending it with someone else.

New customers are good to get. Old customers are even better to keep.

They won't come in and shake your hand every time they pass. But they will gladly accept your printed message from the postman.

Customers, after all, are human beings. Human beings often forget, sometimes are fickle, and occasionally acquire fancied grievances.

A well-printed folder, thanking them for their patronage, is a balm to feelings that may have been unknowingly slighted.

An interesting message about your new merchandise and additional service—and a newsy, informative envelope enclosure, has taken many a mind off a bill or statement and focused it on buying new and desired merchandise.—S. D. Warren Co.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

19 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

A few dollars saved on legitimate freight claims is worth while; examination of old records costs nothing; charges are not to exceed 33 1/3% of amount saved; frequently less. 305 country elevator managers and owners have benefited thru this service, and it's worth a trial.

W. S. BRAUDT
Pres. and Treas.

HARRY J. BERMAN
General Counsel

Grain Carriers

A hearing is slated on Sept. 26, before Examiner Walsch, on I. C. C. Docket 19212, grain rates from Oklahoma to Texas.—P. J. P.

A hearing on hay rates, interstate, between points in Texas, I. N. S. 2961, is to be held before Examiner Walsch on Sept. 28.—P. J. P.

The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal recently became a sea level course, largely thru the interest and support of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Ass'n.

Hubbell, Neb.—We want to enter a word of praise for the Burlington Railroad for furnishing us with plenty of cars to move our crop.—Hubbell Farmers Elevator Co.

A 54-mile extension of the Union Pacific is contemplated from Creighton to Burns, Wyo. The Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked for authority to build.

The new Welland Canal will not be open for business until 1930; and altho it was to cost \$50,000,000, not less than \$115,000,000 will have been invested before it is finished.

On Sept. 19 there will be a hearing before Examiner M. J. Walsch, termed I. J. S. Docket 2933, on grain moving from Texas to the Southeast and the Mississippi Valley.—P. J. P.

Baltimore, Md.—The annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Ass'n is to be held here from Sept. 9 to 15. Plans are already in the making to have Philadelphia shipping interests well represented.

The Railroad Commission of Texas at its September term will consider the matter of an application filed with it by and on behalf of all Texas carriers and praying for re-adjustment of rates to govern in connection with the transportation of alfalfa hay, carloads, between points in that state.

Average daily box car surplus for the week ending July 31 totaled 154,437 against 159,840 the previous week. Box cars awaiting repairs Aug. 1 totaled 66,628, or 6.3 per cent of the total number on the line. Locomotives in need of repairs numbered 8,525, or 14 per cent of the total number on the line of Class 1 roads.

A new 63 mile line of the Northern Pacific will open up 1,000,000 acres of fertile low priced land in the Red Water valley. The line is understood to originate at Glendive, Mont. The railroad owns under government grant half a million acres in the valley which it is offering to bona fide farmers at \$10 to \$20 an acre on twenty-year terms.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The general grain rate investigation hearings will be continued here commencing Sept. 14. Wichita was the scene of the most recent activities, preceding which the Interstate Commerce Commission took testimony at Dallas, Tex. Following the Minneapolis hearing, testimony will be taken at Chicago and at some Pacific coast point. A decision is expected sometime during the Spring of 1928.

St. Paul, Minn.—Minnesota carriers have made application to the state railroad and warehouse commission to have the rule pertaining to the use of bulkheads in carlot grain shipments outlawed. The annual clean-up allowance is deemed ample by the carriers to care for odd lots on hand at the close of a crop year. The Northwest Shippers Regional Advisory Board has also recommended the substitution of the clean-up rule instead of permitting bulkhead shipments. Bulkhead shipments slow up car movements and are damaging to car interiors, it is held.

Regional Shippers' Advisory Board meetings definitely scheduled are: Southeast, Sept. 9, Birmingham, Ala.; Pacific Northwest, Sept. 9, Tacoma, Wash.; Ohio Valley, Sept. 13, Louisville, Ky.; Pacific Coast, Sept. 16, San Francisco, Calif.; Trans-Missouri-Kansas, Sept. 20, Tulsa, Okla.; Southwest, Sept. 22, Beaumont, Tex.; New England, Sept. 23, Burlington, Vt.; Atlantic States, Oct. 6, Atlantic City, N. J.; Mid-West, Oct. 12, Decatur, Ill.

St. John, New Brunswick.—An extensive development of St. John Harbor, New Brunswick, Canada, will be undertaken under national supervision in the near future and will involve an expenditure of probably \$14,000,000, over a period of five years, according to Consul Romeyn Wormuth, St. John. The harbor commission having charge of this development has now been appointed and consists of the Hon. W. E. Foster, Col. Alexander McMillan, and Mr. W. E. Scully.

A proposed uniform application of mixed car rates on grain and grain products in areas east and west of the Missouri River is announced for consideration in Western Trunk Line Docket No. 6190. A majority of the tariffs east of the river, also Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, now provide for carload rates on each commodity loaded in mixed cars, while west of the river the highest carload rate and the lowest minimum weight on the articles in each car are applicable. Uniformity is desired.

Philadelphia, Pa.—In a report on the Delaware River channel from the sea to Philadelphia, Colonel F. C. Boggs, U. S. A., district engineer in charge of channel improvement, shipping men are advised that the latest examinations show a depth of 32 feet or more on the center line thruout its length. The minimum depth of 32 feet on the center line is on the Chester Range, about 1,350 feet below the upper intersection. This sounding is on ledge rock. There is a small rock area on the western side of Tinicum Range, opposite the upper end of Chester Island. The latest depth over the rock within the channel limits is 30.7 feet at mean low water.

Owensboro, Ky. — Owensboro interests have succeeded in having favorable rates established as follows: Establishment of a thru transit rate of L. & N. stations in central and eastern Kentucky; a reduction in reconsignment rates on grain and grain products from Chicago to Owensboro; a revision in rates to L. & N. (Cumberland Valley Division) stations; reductions from Sparta, Tenn., to N. C. & St. L. stations on the Sparta branch; reductions to Carthage, Tenn., and intermediate Tennessee Central railroad stations; lower rates on cotton bags from Memphis approved; and restoration of L. & N. transit arrangements on grain and grain products originating at St. Louis and L. & N. St. Louis division, O. & N. division and Memphis line stations shipped to local L. & N. stations in Kentucky.

Minimizing distance is the great public service rendered by two types of railroad engineers—the one whose skill selected the best route, the other whose efficiency wins from the locomotive the best performance. Cutting down the price of distance by engineering is an accomplishment that is of lasting benefit to the country. The political method of establishing favoring freight rates merely introduces an artificial factor which cannot affect the actual costs, for whatever the pronouncement of the rate-making body, the distance the locomotive actually travels is unaffected by it. I am tempted to comment that eloquence about equalizing industrial opportunity may convince legislatures and commissions, but it does not fool the locomotive.—George Otis Smith.

Montreal, Que.—The S. S. Burlington sank in the Montreal harbor Aug. 12. She is registered at Chicago, and left Buffalo Aug. 8 with a cargo of 67,700 bus. of No. 1 hard wheat. On reaching port the pumps were ordered placed in operation. Inadvertently the sea cock was opened and the holds began to fill with water. The valves jammed and the ship sank. Her funnel, forecandle, and starboard bulwarks only are above water.

Payment of freight bills monthly is being considered by the membership of the National Industrial Traffic League, with the possibility that some representation may be made to the Commission requesting a change in the present practice. Under the present rule one receiver of freight at Minneapolis reports having to write 22,000 checks a year in payment of freight. Other receivers want more time for checking up the shipment.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 51,720 cars during the week ending Aug. 6, a decrease of 7,091 cars below the corresponding week of last year and 1,842 cars below the same week of two years ago. Loadings the previous four weeks were 58,689—July 30; 47,994—July 23; 42,523—July 16; 36,185—July 9. Cumulative loadings the first 32 weeks of the past five years total 1,343,957 in 1927; 1,393,927 in 1926; 1,294,990 in 1925; 1,366,341 in 1924; and 1,289,850 in 1923.

The Argentine export duty on barley is set at 0.84 gold peso per metric ton for the month of August, as compared with a rate of 1.23 gold pesos for July. During August the export duty payable on linseed will be 0.41 gold peso; that on quebracho log 0.74 gold peso; and that on quebracho extract 1.56 gold pesos, all per metric ton.

GRAIN DRIERS

for

COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

WILLEY-ELLIS CO.

1223 S. Talman Ave., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

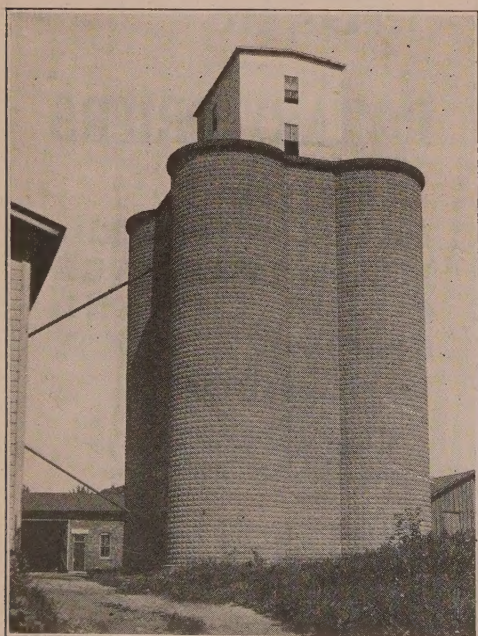
Books Received

FACTORS IN WHEAT MARKETING is a pamphlet of 14 pages by Theo. D. Hammatt, very instructive to pupils in high schools and students in colleges and helpful to co-operative agitators. The author points out that the price of wheat has been going down ever since the Canadian Wheat Pool was organized, and that "during the last five years price fluctuation has been very great, notwithstanding the organization of selling pools in the United States, Canada and Australia." Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL GRAIN STANDARDS, compiled by John H. Frazier, chief grain inspector of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., is for convenient reference purposes. The condensed definitions of the various grades of grain have been compiled, based entirely upon the Official United States Standards, which for legal reasons must contain many repetitions in arrangement and considerable technical phraseology. In reducing these standards an effort was made to preserve the complete meaning of official definitions without omitting any features whatsoever.

HEAT DAMAGED WHEAT by D. A. Coleman and B. E. Rothgeb, tells of physical, chemical, milling and baking tests made of samples of wheat discolored by the heat of fermentation, and the results obtained compared with similar data secured from a study of sound wheat. The results obtained indicate that wheat discolored to the shade popularly known as skin-burned is of inferior milling quality. In the tests 1% of slightly skin-burned wheat, or 0.5% of badly damaged kernels, when mixed with sound wheat, injured the milling and baking qualities of the sound wheat. Stack-stained wheat is not as seriously injured as bin-burned wheat of the same color, altho bread made of its flour has poor color, a bitter taste and a weedy odor. The condition of the grain at the time it is stacked or stored in bins is more responsible for heat-damaged kernels than are the methods of harvesting or threshing. When the combine is used the wheat should not be cut until it is in condition for threshing and storing. Success in storing new wheat that is damp depends upon keeping it cool and well ventilated. Technical bulletin No. 6, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 10c.

The contract of the Central States Wheat Growers Ass'n was held legal and valid recently in the Gibson County Circuit Court at Princeton, Ind.



80,000-bu. Elevator at Quincy, Mich., Built of Concrete Blocks.

Ohio Millers Mutual Under New Management.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., in Columbus, Aug. 5th, the resignation of J. C. Adderly as President was accepted and C. A. L. Purmont, long identified with the Central Manufacturers' Mutual of Van Wert, O., was elected to succeed him.

Other officers elected were Jas. S. Kemper, Chicago, 1st vice-pres.; C. M. Purmont, Van Wert, 2nd v-pres.; H. G. Kemper, Chicago, 3rd v-pres.; L. G. Purmont, Van Wert, Secy.-Treas. All are men of long and successful experience in the mutual insurance field and with the following will form the new Board of Directors: L. A. Mennel, B. W. Marr, H. R. Allen and G. W. Ziebold.

The home office of the company will be moved to Van Wert and all the facilities of the associate companies will be used to restore the Ohio Millers Mutual to its former position. It will be strengthened and conducted strictly as a mutual fire insurance company and receive the full co-operation and support of other mutual insurance agencies.

Protect All From the Dangers of the Elevator

By OBSERVER

Protection against all hazards about an elevator cannot be stressed too strongly.

Not long ago I went out to the drive way of an Illinois house looking for the operator. A red-haired lad of 14 was waiting at the tail end of a truck on the dump, watching the grain begin to settle in the over-flowing pit. Behind him was the leg in full motion and more than two feet on the front was open. Pretty soon the red-headed lad turned around and noticed the cups flitting fascinatingly past the unprotected gap. He picked up a handful of grain, threw it into the space and was rewarded with the metallic rattle of wheat coming in contact with rapidly moving cups.

If one little handful sounds like that, thought he, how much better must be two handfuls. So he cupped up a double handful, walked over to the leg and threw it in bringing his fingers perilously close to the moving cups.

The red-haired lad was the proprietor's own son.

Leg casings should be kept closed. All moving machinery should be safeguarded against the careless and unwary.

"All the retractions and indorsements that Henry Ford can issue will not restore Sapiro to favor among the farmers," says the *Nebraska Union Farmer*. It might be added that fortunately all the spell-binding art that Sapiro can bring to bear will probably never again sell any group of producers on his pet theories.

Concrete Block for Storage.

Concrete, cribbing, tile, steel and even brick storage units are common, but it is not often we find an 80,000 bu. elevator built of concrete blocks. Mr. McKenzie of the C. D. McKenzie Milling Co. at Quincy, Mich., says he has found it perfectly satisfactory. The unit consists of four large tanks and several interstice bins served by two legs. The legs are operated by individual electric motors. A cleaner and a Hess Drier also operate in this house.

The elevator was built 14 years ago by two cement workers then employed in the mill. All the concrete blocks were made on the ground. It was a day's work for the two men to lay two rounds of them. The entire structure is carefully reinforced with steel.

Tho it took two years to build and complete for use, the elevator stands today a firm monument to the perseverance and careful workmanship of the men who constructed it.

Insurance Notes.

Milford, Neb.—The widow of Jacob Kuebler, who was burned to death in a recent fire at the Milford Mills, where he was employed, has been offered \$4,200 by the company which carried compensation insurance for the mills. The company admitted it was liable for compensation at the rate of \$12 per week for a period of 350 weeks.

Preventing Fire from Heating Feeds.

The fire hazard of spontaneous combustion in mixed feeds is the subject of a bulletin issued by Eugene Arms, manager of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

Spontaneous combustion in corn gluten, brewers' feeds, distillers' grain and molasses feeds is known to have started eleven fires in Eastern mills insured by mutual companies in the past ten years. All but one of these were small damage losses. Fires were discovered at the source and extinguished.

That is but part of the story. Many plants burn each year from unknown cause, and investigation often points to feeds stored in bulk or in sacks. These are the fires that are disastrous, and all fires from spontaneous combustion in feeds are preventable.

Excessive moisture is the direct and only cause for heating feeds. A small amount of wet feed in a bin may start the fire, or a high moisture content in the entire bin may do it. Feeds will take moisture from the air under certain conditions. Therefore, it is not enough that all feed be examined for moisture at the time it is stored. It must be tested regularly and frequently while in storage.

Feeds destroyed by heating are not covered under insurance policies unless fire ensues. The fire prevention measures recommended will prevent the loss on feed. The work will be paid for many times over by this saving alone.

To prevent fires from feedstuffs Mr. Arms makes the following recommendations:

Testing incoming feeds. Examine every car of feed for moisture content, whether in bulk or in sacks.

Station man to watch the stream on all bulk feeds, stopping the feed at once when any evidence of damp feed appears. A leaky car will often wet a small spot in an otherwise dry car.

Examine each sack taken from a car for evidence of dampness from a leaky car or otherwise.

Piling sacked feeds. Pile only in tiers—six inches between each and not over six feet high nor sixteen feet long.

Clean floor of all loose feed and grain. Then place 2x4's or scantlings two feet apart and pile bottom sacks on these.

When piles must be over six feet high separate each five feet by 2x4's or scantlings, two feet apart. When over sixteen feet in length, break the tiers with a passageway for inspection.

So pile the feed that the first carload put in will be the first to come out.

Inspect the stock to determine condition at least twice a week.

Testing bulk feeds. Drive iron pipes or rods, one inch or less in diameter, to within a foot of the bottom of flat bottomed bins or to the top of the hopper of hoppers bins. Space the rods every six or eight feet.

Pull the rods each day for testing. If too warm for comfort when held against the back of the hand, the feed is in dangerous condition and should be moved. Re-elevating, over a coarse screen, if possible, is usually all that is necessary. Several turnings may sometimes be required.

Caution.—If there is any smoke or evidence of fire remove the feed from the building at once.

President Coolidge's determination to have the government dispose of its merchant marines has not been modified by the shipping board's report of profitable business last year. Mr. Coolidge is said to have pointed out that the United States has put approximately \$3,500,000,000 into merchant ships and lost more than three billions of the investment. He makes it plain that he is opposed to the government embarking on a program of building new merchant ships.

UNIVERSAL Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Includes Supplement of code words for the new Federal wheat, corn and oats grades.

Code is 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ x7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather. Price \$3.00.

You can greatly reduce your telegraph tolls by using the Universal. Try it.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Abreast of the times

Grain dealers who keep abreast of the times know what the millers who buy grain are thinking and doing. This information can best be obtained by reading

THE MILLERS REVIEW
and
DIXIE MILLER
Atlanta, Ga.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO MILLING, FLOUR, GRAIN
Sample copies to interested parties upon request
43 years young; subscriptions \$1.00 a year



After Twenty-Five Years

We still are paying losses caused by old fashioned friction bearings.

Ball or roller bearings will stop this waste besides paying big dividends on the investment in labor and power saving.

GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

J. J. Fitzgerald
Secretary-Treasurer
Indianapolis, Ind.

C. R. McCotter
Western Mgr. and Ass't. Secy
Omaha, Nebraska

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President

A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company

IN SUMMER Prepare for WINTER

Now is the time to
repair or rebuild **CHIMNEYS**

Replace
rusted out **STOVE PIPES**

Safely
set up **STOVES**

All in preparation for early fall fires.

Write your insurance office or
us for standard specifications.

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 E. OHIO STREET
CHICAGO

Representing the **MILL MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANIES**

1902 --- A Quarter of a Century --- 1927

of dependable insurance for grain men.

We write Fire and Tornado Insurance covering Grain Elevators and Contents, also Residence and Mercantile property.

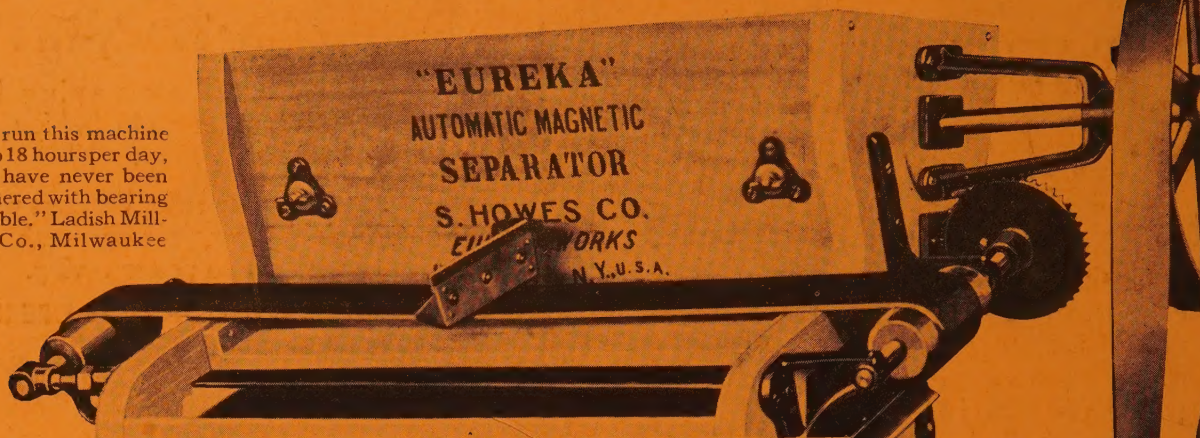
NEARLY HALF A MILLION DOLLARS RETURNED TO OUR
POLICYHOLDERS IN 25 YEARS

**TRI-STATE MUTUAL
GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

LUVERNE, MINN.

E. A. BROWN, President E. H. MORELAND, Secretary
W. J. SHANARD, Vice President W. Z. SHARP, Treasurer

"We run this machine 12 to 18 hours per day, and have never been bothered with bearing trouble." Ladish Milling Co., Milwaukee



This compact machine cuts 5000 pounds of corn hourly at 480 r. p. m. It does the work so well that it is among the best sellers. Figuring largely into its success are Timken Bearings. They always insure excellent, fast, steady production, even under the load variations of corn cutting. The thrust and shock cannot harm Timkens, with their tapered construction, electric steel, and *POSITIVELY ALIGNED ROLLS*. Alignment is permanent. Power is saved. Lubricant lasts for months. The original investment is spread over many extra years. Better feeds—better selling feeds—are produced. That's the extra value in Timken-equipped machinery by such progressive manufacturers as S. Howes Company. THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO., CANTON, OHIO

TIMKEN
Tapered
ROLLER BEARINGS

"The corn cutter runs lightly and noiselessly." Ransom Coal & Grain Co., Kansas City

"If we were buying a dozen of these machines we would always specify Timken Bearings. We find it pays." Harshbarger Milling Co., Milton, W. Va.

